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## THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,  
President and Commander-in-Chief

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 46, WASHINGTON, March 27, 1875.

The following order of the President of the United States is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 25, 1875.

In pursuance of the 4th section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1875, a Board is hereby appointed, to consist of—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. T. S. Laidley, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, President of the Board;

Commander L. A. Beardslee, U. S. Navy;

Lieutenant-Colonel Q. A. Gillmore, Engineer Department, U. S. Army;

David Smith, Chief Engineer, U. S. Navy;

W. Scoy Smith, Civil Engineer;

A. S. Holly, Civil Engineer;

R. H. Thurston, Civil Engineer;

who will convene at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., on April 15, 1875, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of determining, by actual tests, the strength and value of all kinds of iron, steel, and other metals which may be submitted to them, or by them procured, and to prepare tables which will exhibit the strength and value of said materials for constructive and mechanical purposes, and to provide for the building of a suitable machine for establishing such tests, the machine to be set up and maintained at the Watertown Arsenal.

The funds appropriated for the purposes of these tests will be disbursed under the Ordnance Department of the Army, and the Board will receive instructions from, and make its report to, the Chief of Ordnance.

Mr. R. H. Thurston, Civil Engineer, is designated as Secretary of the Board at an annual compensation of twelve hundred dollars.

Actual travelling expenses, as provided by law, will be allowed the members of the Board.

The following is the Section of the Act of Congress above referred to:

Sec. 4. That for experiments in testing iron and steel, including the cost of any machine built for such purpose, the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated; and the further sum of twenty-five thousand dollars provided "for improved machinery and instruments for testing American iron and steel" in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, is hereby continued and made available for such purpose; and that the President be, and hereby is authorized to appoint a board, to consist of one officer of the engineers of the United States Army, one officer of Ordnance of the United States Army, one line-officer of the United States Navy, one engineer of the United States Navy, and three civilians who shall be experts; and it shall be the duty of said board to convene at the earliest practicable moment, at such place as may be designated by the President, for the purpose of determining, by actual tests, the strength and value of all kinds of iron, steel and other metals which may be submitted to them or by them procured, and to prepare tables which will exhibit the strength and value of said materials for constructive and mechanical purposes, and to provide for the building of a suitable machine for establishing such tests: *Provided*, That no officers in the pay of the Government shall be entitled to, or receive, any additional compensation by reason of any services rendered in connection with this board; but one of the civil experts shall act as secretary of the board, and shall be entitled, under this act to such compensation as the President may deem proper and fit: *Provided*, That no more than fifteen thousand dollars of the sum herein provided shall be used for the expenses of such board.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1875.

### General Orders No. 47.

The following promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by the President alone, since the publication of General Orders No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874, and up to April 1, 1875, are announced:

(Those made by the President alone are designated by a (\*) star.)

### PROMOTIONS—ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel, March 3, 1875, vice Nicholls, deceased.

Major William D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, March 3, 1875, vice Fry, promoted; Major Chauncey McKeever, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, March 3, 1875, vice Hartsuff, retired from active service.

### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Judson D. Bingham, Quartermaster, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, March 31, 1875, vice F. Myers, deceased; Major Alexander J. Perry, Quartermaster, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, March 3, 1875, vice Tyler, deceased.

Captain Charles A. Reynolds, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, March 3, 1875, vice Bingham, promoted; Captain Geo. B. Dandy, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, March 3, 1875, vice Perry, promoted.

### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Marcus D. L. Simpson, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, to be Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, with the rank of Colonel, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Shiras, appointed Commissary-General of Subsistence. (Instead of from May 1, 1874, as announced in G. O. No. 77, of July 6, 1874.)

Major William W. Burns, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Simpson, promoted. (Instead of from May 1, 1874, as announced in G. O. No. 77, of July 6, 1874.)

Captain John P. Hawkins, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Burns, promoted (instead of from May 1, 1874, as announced in G. O. No. 77, of July 6, 1874.)

### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin D. Callender, to be Colonel, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Maynadier, deceased (instead of from July 3, 1871, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874.)

Major James G. Benton, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Kingsbury, retired from active service (instead of from Dec. 31, 1870, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); Major John McNutt, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Rodman, deceased (instead of from June 7, 1871, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); Major Julian McAllister, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Callender, promoted (instead of from July 3, 1871, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874.)

Captain James M. Whittemore, to be Major, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Edison, deceased (instead of from Nov. 17, 1870, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); Captain Adelbert R. Buffington, to be Major, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Benton, promoted (instead of from Dec. 31, 1870, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); Capt. Daniel W. Flagler, to be Major, to date from June 23, 1874, vice McNutt, promoted (instead of from June 7, 1871, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); Captain Richard M. Hill, to be Major, to date from June 23, 1874, to fill a vacancy (instead of from Jan. 12, 1872, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); Captain Alfred Mordecai, to be Major, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Porter, resigned (instead of from Dec. 31, 1873, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874.)

First Lieutenant George W. McKee, to be Captain, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Buel, deceased (instead of from July 23, 1870, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); First Lieutenant Frank H. Phipps, to be Captain, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Harris, honorably discharged (instead of from Sept. 21, 1870, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); First Lieutenant James W. Reilly, to be Captain, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Whittemore, promoted (instead of from Nov. 17, 1870, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); First Lieutenant George D. Ramsay, Jr., to be Captain, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Myers, honorably discharged (instead of from Dec. 31, 1870, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); First Lieutenant John A. Kress, to be Captain, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Flagler, promoted (instead of from June 7, 1871, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); First Lieutenant Otho E. Michaelis, to be Captain, to date from June 23, 1874, to fill a vacancy (instead of from July 3, 1871, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); First Lieutenant Wm. Prince, to be Captain, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Schaff, resigned (instead of from Dec. 31, 1871, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); First Lieutenant Clarence E. Dutton, to be Captain, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Hill, promoted (instead of from Jan. 12, 1872, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); First Lieutenant John G. Butler, to be Captain, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Mordecai, promoted (instead of from Dec. 31, 1873, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874). First Lieutenant Cullen Bryant, to be Captain, to date from June 23, 1874, to fill a vacancy (instead of from Jan. 1, 1874, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); First Lieutenant Almon L. Varney, to be Captain, from Oct. 29, 1874, vice Edie, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Almon L. Varney, to be First Lieutenant, to date from June 23, 1874, vice McGinnis, promoted (instead of from Feb. 10, 1869, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); Second Lieutenant Joseph C. Clifford, to be First Lieutenant, to date from June 23, 1874, vice McKee, promoted (instead of from July 23, 1870, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); Second Lieutenant Edward M. Wright, to be First Lieutenant, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Reilly, promoted (instead of from Nov. 17, 1870, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); Second Lieutenant John E. Greer, to be First Lieutenant, to date from June 23, 1874, to fill a vacancy (instead of from Dec. 31, 1870, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); Second Lieutenant John Pitman, to be First Lieutenant, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Ramsay, promoted (instead of from Dec. 31, 1870, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); Second Lieutenant Charles Shaler, to be First Lieutenant, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Smoot, honorably discharged (instead of from Dec. 31, 1870, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874); Second Lieutenant Henry Metcalfe, to be First Lieutenant, to date from

June 23, 1874, vice Kress, promoted (instead of from June 7, 1871, as announced in G. O. No. 117, of Oct. 1, 1874.)

### CAVALRY.

Second Regiment of Cavalry—First Lieutenant James T. Peale to be Captain, March 3, 1875, vice Bates, appointed Paymaster (Company B); Second Lieutenant William A. Dinwiddie to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1875, vice Peale, promoted (Company M).

Fourth Regiment of Cavalry—Second Lieutenant Wentz C. Miller to be First Lieutenant, September 29, 1874, vice Jones, resigned (Company D); Second Lieutenant Robert G. Carter to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1875, vice Lynch, deceased, (Company B).

Sixth Regiment of Cavalry—First Lieutenant William Harper, Jr., to be Captain, Jan. 27, 1875, vice Irwin, dismissed (Company D); Second Lieutenant Charles C. Morrison to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 27, 1875, vice Harper, promoted (Company K); Second Lieutenant Henry P. Kingsbury to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 27, 1875, vice Chickering, cashiered (Company D.)

Tenth Regiment of Cavalry—Second Lieutenant Louis H. Orlemont, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 10, 1874, vice Hepoon, deceased, (Company B.)

First Regiment of Artillery—First Lieutenant Chandler P. Eakin, to be Captain, Oct. 1, 1874, vice Meade, resigned, (Company F); First Lieutenant Joseph P. Sanger, to be Captain, Feb. 7, 1875, vice Silvey, promoted to the Fifth Artillery, (Company A); Second Lieutenant Robert A. Patterson to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1874, vice Eakin, promoted, (Company A), since transferred to Company K; Second Lieutenant Clermont L. Best, Jr., to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 7, 1875, vice Sanger, promoted, (Company H); Second Lieutenant George W. Deshler, to be First Lieutenant, March 1, 1875, vice Dillenback, appointed Regimental Quartermaster, (Battery K, since transferred to Company A.)

### ARTILLERY.

Second Regiment of Artillery—First Lieutenant John H. Calef, Regimental Adjutant, to be Captain, March 10, 1875, vice Benjamin, who resigned his regimental commission only, (Company K); Second Lieutenant John H. Gifford, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1874, vice Starring, transferred to the Ordnance Department, (Company A), since transferred to Company I; Second Lieutenant William Stanton to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 10, 1874, vice DeRussy, resigned, (Company I.)

Fourth Regiment of Artillery—Second Lieutenant Charles A. L. Totten to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1874, vice Smith, transferred to the Ordnance Department, (Company I.)

Fifth Regiment of Artillery—Captain William Silvey, of the First Artillery, to be Major, Feb. 7, 1875, vice Hays, deceased; First Lieutenant John R. Brinckle, to be Captain, October 7, 1874, vice Rittenhouse, retired from active service, (Company L); First Lieutenant Julian V. Weir to be Captain, Nov. 10, 1874, vice Hascall, retired from active service, (Company B), since transferred to Company M; First Lieutenant William E. Van Reed to be Captain from March 1, 1875, vice Dupont, resigned, (Company B); Second Lieutenant Garland N. Whistler to be First Lieutenant from Oct. 7, 1874, vice Brinckle, promoted, (Company D), since transferred to Company E; Second Lieutenant J. Estcourt Sawyer to be First Lieutenant from Nov. 10, 1874, vice Weir, promoted, (Company M); Second Lieutenant David D. Johnson to be First Lieutenant from March 1, 1875, vice Van Reed, promoted, (Company A.)

### INFANTRY.

First Regiment of Infantry—Captain Henry M. La-zelle, of the Eighth Infantry, to be Major from Dec. 15, 1874, vice Mack, promoted to the Twenty-first Infantry.

Second Regiment of Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel Frank Wheaton, of the Twenty-first Infantry, to be Colonel from Dec. 15, 1874, vice Woods, retired from active service; Captain David P. Hancock, of the Seventh Infantry, to be Major from Oct. 24, 1874, vice Swaine, promoted to the Fifteenth Infantry.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry—First Lieutenant Daniel H. Murdock to be Captain, Oct. 7, 1874, vice Bryant, promoted to the Fourteenth Infantry, (Company D); Second Lieutenant Stephen W. Groesbeck, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 7, 1874, vice Murdock, promoted, (Company I.)

Seventh Regiment of Infantry—First Lieutenant William Logan to be Captain, Oct. 24, 1874, vice Hancock, promoted to the Second Infantry, (Company A); Second Lieutenant William L. English, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1874, vice Logan, promoted, (Company I.)

Eighth Regiment of Infantry—First Lieutenant Daniel T. Wells to be Captain, Dec. 15, 1874, vice La-zelle, promoted to the First Infantry, (Company H); Second Lieutenant John W. Summerhays to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 15, 1874, vice Wells, promoted, (Company C.)

Tenth Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieutenant Walter T. Duggan to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 13, 1874, vice Hoffman, resigned, (Company D.)

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieutenant George W. Kingsbury to be First Lieutenant, July 3, 1874, vice Eagan, who resigned his regimental commission only, (Company I.)



Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieutenant Frank Baker to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1874, vice Blunt, transferred to the Ordnance Department, (Company G.)

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry—Captain Montgomery Bryant, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Major, Oct. 7, 1874, vice Blunt, promoted to the Twenty-fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant Thomas F. Tobey to be Captain, Nov. 23, 1874, vice Dost, cashiered, (Company F.); Second Lieutenant Albert Austin to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 23, 1874, vice Tobey, promoted, (Company D.)

Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry—Major Peter T. Swaine, of the Second Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Oct. 24, 1874, vice Roy, deceased; \* First Lieutenant John W. Eckles, to be Captain, March 3, 1875, vice Willard, appointed Paymaster (Company K.); Second Lieutenant David R. Burnham to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1875, vice Stafford, appointed Regimental Quartermaster. (Company I.)

Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry—First Lieutenant William H. Clapp, Regimental Quartermaster, to be Captain, Dec. 25, 1874, vice Bartholomew, deceased; (Company I.) Second Lieutenant George M. Love to be First Lieutenant, March 1, 1875, vice Ward, appointed Regimental Quartermaster. (Company G.)

Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieutenant George S. Hoyt to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 5, 1874, vice Schultze, deceased. (Company A.)

Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry—Major Oscar A. Mack, of the First Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Dec. 15, 1874, vice Wheaton, promoted to the Second Infantry.

Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieutenant John L. Clem, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 5, 1874, vice Neeley, dropped for desertion, (Company H.)

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Major Matthew M. Blunt, of the Fourteenth Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Oct. 7, 1874, vice Boots, retired from active service; \* First Lieutenant Michael L. Courtney to be Captain, March 3, 1875, vice Cox, appointed Paymaster, (Company H.); \* Second Lieutenant Henry P. Ritzius, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1875, vice Courtney, promoted, (Company F.)

#### APPOINTMENTS—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain Samuel N. Benjamin, of the Second Artillery, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major, March 3, 1875, vice McKeever, promoted.

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Alexander E. Shiras, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, to be Commissary General of Subsistence with the rank of Brigadier General, to date from June 23, 1874, vice Eaton, retired from active service, (instead of from May 1, 1874, as announced in General Orders No. 77, of July 6, 1874.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of First Lieutenant—Charles K. Winne, of New York, late Assistant Surgeon, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; Frederick C. Ainsworth, of Vermont, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; Vallery Havard, of New York, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; John Van R. Hoff, of New York, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; Holmes O. Palding, of the District of Columbia, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; George W. Adair, of Michigan, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; Paul R. Brown, of New York, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; Edward B. Moseley, of Pennsylvania, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; Donald Jackson, of Texas, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; Bernard G. Semig, of California, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; John O. Skinner, of Maryland, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; James A. Finley, of Pennsylvania, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; Augustus A. DeLoffre, of Louisiana, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; Silvester S. Bedall, of Minnesota, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; John B. Hamilton, of Illinois, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; Timothy E. Wilcox, of New York, late Assistant Surgeon, Nov. 10, 1874, to fill an original vacancy; Louis M. Maus, of Maryland, Nov. 10, to fill an original vacancy.

#### PAY DEPARTMENT

To be Paymasters, with the rank of Major—Captain Frank M. Cox, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, March 3, 1875, vice J. H. Walker, deceased; Captain Alfred E. Bates, of the Second Cavalry, March 3, 1875, vice Ihrie, resigned; Captain John P. Willard, of the Fifteenth Infantry, March 3, 1875, vice Taggart, resigned; C. Irving Wilson, of New York, late Captain of the Fourteenth Infantry, March 3, 1875, vice Morrow, deceased; John E. Blaine, of Montana Territory, late Captain and Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, March 3, 1875, vice Kinzie, deceased; William H. Eckles, of Pennsylvania, March 3, 1875, vice R. C. Walker, resigned; James R. Roche, of the District of Columbia, March 3, 1875, vice Brua, retired from active service; Albert S. Tower, of Michigan, March 3, 1875, vice Burbank, retired from active service; Reginald H. Towler, of Oregon, March 3, 1875, vice Mears, retired from active service.

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Second Lieutenant Frank Heath, of the Third Artillery, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1874, vice Dutton, promoted; Second Lieutenant Daniel M. Taylor, of the First Artillery, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1874, to fill a vacancy; Second Lieutenant David A. Lyle, of the Second Artillery, to be First Lieutenant from Nov. 1, 1874, vice MacLay, resigned; Second Lieutenant James Rockwell, Jr., of the First Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant from Nov. 1, 1874, vice Butler, promoted; Second Lieutenant William B. Weir, of the

Fifth Artillery, to be First Lieutenant from Nov. 1, 1874, vice Bryant, promoted; Second Lieutenant James C. Ayres, of the Third Infantry, to be First Lieutenant from Nov. 1, 1874, vice Poland, promoted; Second Lieutenant Marcus W. Lyon, of the Thirteenth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant from Nov. 1, 1874, vice Varney, promoted.

#### CAVALRY.

Eighth Regiment of Cavalry—(31) Quincy O. M. Gilmore, late Second Lieutenant in the Tenth Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant from March 19, 1875, vice Cox, resigned, (Company G.)

Tenth Regiment of Cavalry—(20) William H. Tiffany, from at large, to be Second Lieutenant from March 10, 1875, vice Harmon, promoted, (Company —.)

#### INFANTRY.

Third Regiment of Infantry—(3) Arthur Williams, of Kentucky, to be Second Lieutenant from Oct. 31, 1874, vice Hannay, promoted, (Company I.)

Fourth Regiment of Infantry—(2) A. Burnley Crittenden, of Kentucky, to be Second Lieutenant Oct. 31, 1874, vice Price, promoted, (Company G.)

Seventh Regiment of Infantry—(17) George S. Young, of West Virginia, to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1875, vice English, promoted, (Company —.)

Eighth Regiment of Infantry—(10) Sergeant Nathaniel F. Cunningham, of the general service, to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1875, vice Carter, transferred to the Sixth Cavalry, (Company C.)

Tenth Regiment of Infantry—(14) James S. Jouett, of Maryland, to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1875, vice Gotshall, cashiered, (Company B.)

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry—(9) Christopher H. Goringe, of Ohio, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1874, vice Speer, dismissed, (Company F.)

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry—(15) Charles W. Mason, of Ohio, to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1875, vice Lyon, appointed First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, Company D, since transferred to the Fourth Infantry.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry—(19) Frederick S. Calhoun, of Ohio, to be Second Lieutenant, March 10, 1875, vice Briggs, promoted to Company —.

Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry—(12) Hospital Steward James Breman, to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1875, vice Chance, promoted. (Company D.); (16) Private Charles St. John Chubb, of the general service, to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1875, vice Burns, promoted. (Company H.)

Twentieth Regiment of Infantry—(1) Frank X. Kinzie, of Illinois, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1874, vice Rodman, appointed Regimental Adjutant; Company F, (18) George L. Rousseau, of Kentucky, to be Second Lieutenant, March 10, 1875, vice Wood, promoted. (Company H.)

Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry—(4) Sergeant Major Andrew T. Miller, of the Sixth Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1874, vice Broderick, promoted. (Company E, since deceased); (6) E. De Russy Nichols, of Kansas, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1874, vice Poillon, resigned.

Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry—(5) John I. Kane, of New York, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1874, vice Leggett, promoted; (Company K.), (13) James S. Marsteller, of West Virginia, Second Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1875, vice Bullis, promoted. (Company D.)

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—George G. Mullins, of Illinois, to be Captain, Jan. 20, 1875, vice Barr, resigned; (7) Walter S. Scott, of California, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1874, vice Wilson, promoted; (Company H.), (8) Charles G. Ayres, of New York, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1874, vice Sweet, promoted; (Company B.), (11) Corporal Charles L. Hodges, of the general service, to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1875, vice Tear, promoted. (Company G.)

#### REAPPOINTED—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

With a view to his being placed on the retired list of the Army, in conformity with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, Nathaniel H. McLean, late Major and Assistant Adjutant General, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, March 3, 1875, that being the rank he would have attained at the date of the passage of the act had he remained continuously in service.

#### ARTILLERY.

First Regiment of Artillery—In conformity with a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, approved March 3, 1875, Lowell A. Chamberlain, late First Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Artillery, to be First Lieutenant in the First Artillery, with date of commission and relative rank in the Army from Aug. 28, 1867.

#### III. TRANSFERS.

Major James M. Robertson, from the Second Artillery to the Third Artillery, Feb. 1, 1875, vice Howard, deceased; First Lieutenant William S. Starring, from the Second Artillery to the Ordnance Department, Nov. 1, 1874, vice Michaelis, promoted; First Lieutenant Charles S. Smith, from the Fourth Artillery to the Ordnance Department, Nov. 1, 1874, vice Stockton, resigned; First Lieutenant Stanhope E. Blunt, from the Thirteenth Infantry to the Ordnance Department, Nov. 1, 1874, vice Prince, promoted; Second Lieutenant William H. Carter, from the Eighth Infantry to the Sixth Cavalry, Nov. 28, 1874, vice Kerr, promoted; (Company E.); Second Lieutenant Charles W. Mason, from the Thirteenth Infantry to the Fourth Infantry, Feb. 15, 1875, vice Longshaw, resigned. (Company I.)

#### IV. RETIRED.

For incapacity, resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injury received, from disease contracted, or from exposure in the line of duty, in conformity with sections 16 and 17 of the act

of Aug. 3, 1861: Colonel Charles R. Woods, Second Infantry, Dec. 15, 1874; Major John P. Brua, Paymaster, Feb. 8, 1875; Major Jacob E. Burbank, Paymaster, March 3, 1875; Captain Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, Fifth Artillery, Oct. 7, 1874; Captain Herbert A. Hascall, Fifth Artillery, Nov. 10, 1874.

By direction of the President, in conformity with section 12 of the act of July 17, 1862: Lieutenant Colonel Levi C. Bootes, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Oct. 7, 1874; Major James R. Mears, Paymaster, March 3, 1875.

Under authority conferred by an act entitled "An act for the relief of General Samuel W. Crawford, and to fix the rank and pay of retired officers," approved March 3, 1875, Colonel Samuel W. Crawford, U. S. Army, retired, (date of Second Infantry,) March 9, 1875, with the rank of Brigadier-General, to date from Feb. 19, 1873, and with the pay of that grade from March 3, 1875.

Under authority conferred by an act entitled "An act for the relief of Major N. H. McLean, late of the Adjutant-General's Department, U. S. Army," approved March 3, 1875, Lieutenant Colonel Nathaniel H. McLean, under his appointment as Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, (that being the rank to which he would have attained in service at the date of the passage of the act,) to date from March 3, 1875.

#### V. CASUALTIES.

Resigned (11).—Captain Samuel N. Benjamin, Second Artillery, March 16, 1875, (his regimental commission only); Captain Henry A. Du Pont, Fifth Artillery, March 1, 1875; First Lieutenant Rene E. De Russy, Second Artillery, Nov. 16, 1874; First Lieutenant Alexander W. Hoffman, Tenth Infantry, Nov. 13, 1874; First Lieutenant Charles P. Eagan, Twelfth Infantry, July 3, 1874, (his regimental commission only); Second Lieutenant Quincy O. M. Gilmore, Tenth Cavalry, Nov. 12, 1874, (since appointed Second Lieutenant, Eighth Cavalry); Second Lieutenant Frank P. Reap, Tenth Cavalry, Nov. 18, 1874; Second Lieutenant Eugene O. Feché, Second Artillery, March 15, 1875; Second Lieutenant Edwin T. Howard, Twelfth Infantry, Jan. 1, 1875; Second Lieutenant Charles H. Ribbel, Twentieth Infantry, Dec. 31, 1874; Post Chaplain Charles W. Petheridge, Oct. 24, 1874.

Commissions vacated by new appointments.—By Brigadier-General Alexander E. Shiras, Commissary General of Subsistence, his commission as Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, with the rank of Colonel, June 23, 1874, (instead of May 1, 1874, as announced in General Orders No. 77, of July 6, 1874,) by Major Frank M. Cox, Paymaster, his commission as Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry, March 3, 1875; by Major Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster, his commission as Captain, Second Cavalry, March 3, 1875; by Major John P. Willard, Paymaster, his commission as Captain, Fifteenth Infantry, March 3, 1875; by First Lieutenant Frank Heath, Ordnance Department, his commission as Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Nov. 1, 1874; by First Lieutenant Daniel M. Taylor, Ordnance Department, his commission as Second Lieutenant, First Artillery, Nov. 1, 1874; by First Lieutenant David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, his commission as Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, Nov. 1, 1874; by First Lieutenant James Rockwell, Jr., Ordnance Department, his commission as Second Lieutenant, First Cavalry, November 1, 1874; by First Lieutenant William B. Weir, Ordnance Department, his commission as Second Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, Nov. 1, 1874; by First Lieutenant James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, his commission as Second Lieutenant, Third Infantry, Nov. 1, 1874; by First Lieutenant Marcus W. Lyon, Ordnance Department, his commission as Second Lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry, Nov. 1, 1874.

#### DIED (22).

Brigadier-General Lorenzo Thomas, U. S. Army, retired, at Washington, D. C., March 2, 1875; Colonel Caleb C. Sibley, U. S. Army, retired, at Chicago, Feb. 19, 1875; Lieutenant Colonel Robert O. Tyler, Deputy Quartermaster-General, at Boston, Mass., Dec. 1, 1874; Lieutenant Colonel James P. Roy, Fifteenth Infantry, at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 24, 1874; Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin S. Roberts, U. S. Army, retired, at Washington, D. C., Jan. 29, 1875; Major Eugene H. Abadie, Surgeon at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 23, 1874; Major Robert V. W. Howard, Third Artillery, at Fort Wood, New York Harbor, Feb. 1, 1875; Major William Hays, Fifth Artillery, at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Feb. 7, 1875; Major Thomas J. Leslie, U. S. Army, retired, New York, Nov. 25, 1874; Captain Augustus W. Wiggins, Assistant Surgeon, at Fort Stevens, Oregon, March 7, 1875; Captain John R. Edie, Jr., Ordnance Department, at Insane Asylum, Washington, D. C., Oct. 29, 1874; Captain William H. Bartholomew, Sixteenth Infantry, at Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 25, 1874; First Lieutenant Dominick Lynch, Jr., Fourth Cavalry, at Fort Clark, Texas, Feb. 21, 1875; First Lieutenant Silas Peepoon, Tenth Cavalry, near Fort Sill, Indian Territory, Oct. 16, 1874; First Lieutenant Jacob H. Counselman, First Artillery, at Baltimore Md., Feb. 21, 1875; First Lieutenant Thilo Schultze, Eighteenth Infantry, at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 5, 1874; First Lieutenant William Burns, U. S. Army, retired, at Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1874; Second Lieutenant Richard H. L. Alexander, Seventh Cavalry, at Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 9, 1875; Second Lieutenant Albert V. Amet, Seventh Infantry, at Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, Dec. 16, 1874; Second Lieutenant William R. Hoag, Twenty-first Infantry, at Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory, Jan. 16, 1875; Second Lieutenant G. Geddes Smith, Twenty-third Infantry, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory, Feb. 13, 1875; Second Lieutenant Andrew T. Miller, Twenty-third Infantry, at Cheyenne Depot, Wyoming Territory, March 7, 1875.

#### DESERTION.

Dropped in conformity with section 17 of the act



approved July 15, 1870, First Lieutenant Robert Neely, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Oct. 5, 1874.

## DISMISSED.

Captain John A. Irwin, Sixth Cavalry, Jan. 27, 1875.

## CASHIERED.

Major Virgil S. Eggleston, Paymaster, Nov. 4, 1874; Captain George W. Dost, Fourteenth Infantry, Nov. 23, 1874; First Lieutenant John W. Chickering, Sixth Cavalry, Jan. 27, 1875; Second Lieutenant Samuel K. Thompson, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Aug. 10, 1874.

## HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Under section 3 of the act of July 15, 1870, Second Lieutenant Albert F. Bayard, Fourth Cavalry, Feb. 23, 1875, to date from Oct. 29, 1870, (instead of resigned, as announced in official Army Register for Jan. 1, 1871.)

6. Officers have been arranged in the foregoing order to the companies and batteries to which they have succeeded in the natural course of promotion or appointment, or to which they have been assigned by competent authority.

7. Acceptance or non-acceptance of appointments, and, in case of acceptance, the birth-place of the officer appointed, his age and residence when appointed, and his full name correctly written will, in all cases, be promptly reported to the Adjutant-General.

8. In case of the death of an officer, it is hereby made the duty of his immediate commanding officer to report the fact at once direct to this office, stating the cause, date, and place. When an officer away from his command dies in hospital or under treatment, the medical officer in charge will forward the report as above required. If not under treatment by an Army medical officer, the report will be made by any officer having cognizance of the fact.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

*Changes of Stations of Troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 3, 1875.*

Companies C and G, Fourth Cavalry, from Fort Richardson, Texas, to Fort Sill, Ind. T.  
Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry, from Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.  
Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry, from Fort McIntosh, Texas, to Fort Duncan, Texas.

## ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

*Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending April 6, 1875.*

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office on Wednesday, March 31, 1875.]

Thursday, April 1.

To be discharged.—Privates George Miller, I, Second Infantry, now with his command; Henry McConnell, G, Third Artillery, now with his command; Hans Von Donat, alias Charles Dohna, H, Sixth Cavalry, now with his command.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Alexander O. Brodie, First Cavalry (Benicia Barracks, Cal.), in S. O. No. 29, March 10, 1875, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is extended ten months, with permission to go beyond sea.

By direction of the President, Private George Stone, E, First Dragoons, is discharged the service of the United States to date May 15, 1849. This soldier is not entitled to travel pay.

Major James R. Roche, Paymaster, will report to the Secretary of War for temporary duty in his office.

Friday, April 2.

Privates Thomas H. Meadow and Frederick Bass, E, Nineteenth Infantry, having performed the duties assigned them in S. O. No. 46, March 24, 1875, from Headquarters Camp Supply, Ind. T., will return to that station, with permission to delay fifteen days en route.

On the recommendation of Chief of Ordnance, Captain Isaac Arnold, Jr., Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the Benicia Arsenal, Cal., and will report in person for duty at the Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana.

On the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, the following-named Paymasters are relieved from duty in the Departments set opposite their respective names, and will report by letter to the Paymaster-General of the Army: Major V. C. Hanna, Department of the Missouri; Major W. P. Gould, Department of Texas.

Sergeant Bernard Daly, C, Twenty-third Infantry, having performed the duties assigned him in S. O. No. 57, March 28, 1875, from Headquarters, Omaha Barracks, Neb., will return to that station.

Par. 1, S. O. No. 31, February 23, 1875, from this office, stopping from the pay of First Lieutenant F. A. Kendall, Twenty-fifth Infantry, the amount of expenses incurred in the enlistment of Samuel Murphy, a rejected recruit, is revoked.

To be discharged.—Corporal Wm. W. McKee, F, Fifteenth Infantry, now with his command.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at St. Louis Barracks, Mo., on the 13th day of April, 1875, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Private William Shad, A, First Artillery, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Surgeon B. A. Clements; Captain Owen Hale, Seventh Cavalry; Captain J. N. Wheelan, Second Cavalry; First Lieutenants H. W. Lawton, Fourth Cavalry; J. C. Thompson, Third Cavalry. First Lieutenant W. J. Volkmar, Fifth Cavalry, Judge-Advocate of the Court.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., on the 6th day of April, 1875, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Sergeant Patrick Doyle, Military Academy Detach-

ment of Cavalry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Captain E. B. Beaumont, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieutenants J. M. K. Davis, First Artillery; Frank Heath, Ordnance Department; Second Lieutenants D. S. Denison, Fifth Artillery; Clarence A. Postley, Third Artillery; A. H. Russell, Third Cavalry; W. S. Wyatt, Ninth Infantry. First Lieutenant Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department, Judge-Advocate of the Court.

Major George Bell, Commissary of Subsistence, is, in addition to his present duties, charged with the disbursement of the fund for the payment of the Dakota War Claims, appropriated by act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, published in G. O. No. 24, of 1875, from this office. Major Bell will make payments from this fund under such regulations as may be prescribed by the 3d Comptroller.

Captain C. C. Carr, First Cavalry, will proceed without delay to rejoin his proper station.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Buell, Eleventh Infantry (Fort Griffin, Texas), in S. O. No. 26, February 8, 1875, from Headquarters Department of Texas, is extended five months on Surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond sea.

Saturday, April 3.

First Lieutenant Horace Neide, Fourth Infantry, is appointed to act as Inspector on certain recruiting property, camp, and garrison equipage, etc., on hand at the Cavalry Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 174 Hudson street, New York City, reported as unfit for use, and for which First Lieutenant J. B. Babcock, Fifth Cavalry, Recruiting Officer, is responsible.

Par. 1, S. O. No. 51, March 25, 1875, from this office, directing Second Lieutenant William P. Hall, Fifth Cavalry, to return without delay to his proper station in the Department of Arizona, is revoked.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will, in accordance with the telegram of the 2d instant, from this office, relieve Second Lieutenant J. S. Jouett, Tenth Infantry, and order him to proceed with a detachment of recruits to his regiment.

So much of S. O. No. 46, March 23, 1875, from Headquarters Department of Dakota, as directed F. P. [F. S.] Calhoun, as Second Lieutenant, Fourteenth Infantry to report to the commanding officer Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., for duty, is hereby revoked, the said F. P. [F. S.] Calhoun, at the date of said order, not being in the United States service nor in the receipt of his commission thus to place him in the service of the United States.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, 130 recruits to Omaha, Neb., where they will be reported, upon arrival, to Commanding General Department of the Platte for assignment to the Ninth Infantry.

Leave of absence for nine months, from the date of being relieved from duty on the Staff of the Department Commander, is granted Captain Wm. W. Sanders, Sixth Infantry (New Orleans, La.).

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Charles F. Roe, Second Cavalry, in S. O. No. 1, January 4, 1875, from this office, is still further extended one month.

To be discharged.—By direction of the President, Privates Joseph Elliott, B, First Cavalry; Axel Daghlgreen, E, Thirteenth Infantry; Andrew K. Wolfe, D, Fifth Infantry, now supposed to be on detached service at North Fork, Red River, Texas; John O. Ingle, General Service, now with the Signal Service Detachment, at Fort Whipple, Va.

Captain William H. Powell, Fourth Infantry, is assigned to the duty of conducting a detachment of recruits ordered to the Ninth Infantry, and will report by letter to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, for instructions. Upon the execution of this order, Captain Powell will join his company.

Monday, April 5.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will, as directed in telegram of the 3d instant, from this office, cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, 50 recruits to Fort Hays, Kas., for assignment to the Sixth Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant H. W. Howgate, Twentieth Infantry, Acting Signal Officer, is appointed to act as Special Inspector on such unserviceable clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, and Quartermaster's stores, as may be properly presented to him for inspection, and for which First Lieutenant Henry Jackson, Seventh Cavalry, Acting Signal Officer, property and disbursing officer of the Signal office, is responsible.

Dishonorably discharged.—Privates Michael Hinchey, D, Twentieth Infantry, now in the Insane Asylum, Washington, D. C.; Edward Simons, F, Sixteenth Infantry, now with his command; William F. Allen, General Service, now with the Signal Service Detachment, at Fort Whipple, Va.; Recruit Benjamin O. Mullikin, General Service, now at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Tuesday, April 6.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Captain Henry C. Cook, Second Infantry, will relieve Second Lieutenant Augustine McIntyre, Second Infantry, of the charge of the National Cemeteries at Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn. Lieutenant McIntyre will transfer to Captain Cook all the property, funds and records in his possession pertaining to the cemeteries named.

Lieutenant-Colonel Oscar A. Mack, Twenty-first Infantry, will, in addition to his present duties, inspect the various cemeteries containing "Union dead," and will report their condition and requirements in accordance with section 2 of the act of February 23, 1867. Department and Post Commanders will give Lieutenant-Colonel Mack all necessary facilities for carrying out these instructions.

Hospital Steward Henry Oliver, U. S. Army, now on duty in the District of New Mexico, will be discharged the service of the United States on receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, Captain A. S. M. Morgan, Ordnance Storekeeper, is relieved from duty at the Allegheny Arsenal, Penn., and will report in person for duty at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Corporal Frederick Keiner, and one private, of Company D, Second Infantry, having completed the duty assigned them in S. O. No. 57, April 3, 1875, from Headquarters, McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., will return to that station, with permission to delay five days en route.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause all disposable recruits of the General Service U. S. Army at Jackson Barracks, La., to be assigned to Companies A, B, D, F, H, I, and K, Twenty-second Infantry, stationed at New Orleans, La.

Second Lieutenant George L. Rousseau, Twentieth Infantry, is relieved from duty at the Recruiting Rendezvous, New Orleans, La., and will proceed to join his regiment in the Department of Dakota.

## GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C.-M. O. No. 21, Washington, March 13, 1875.—Approves the Proceedings, etc., of a General Court-martial which convened at San Francisco, Cal., September 2, 1874, of which Colonel Horace Brooks, Fourth Artillery, is president, in the case of Major Thomas A. Dunn, Eighth Infantry, tried and found guilty of—Charge I.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Charge II.—"Drunkenness on duty." Additional charge.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and sentenced "to be cashiered." "In view, however, of palliating circumstances shown in the evidence, from which it appears that the violations of pledge of which Major Dunn is convicted were committed under very depressing conditions of health and exposure to severe weather, and on account also of his previous good character and honorable record in the war, the President is pleased to mitigate the sentence to 'A suspension from rank and command, with forfeiture of all pay except one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, for one year, during which period Major Dunn will be confined to such post or posts or within such like limits as the Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific shall designate.'"

## HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. The leave of absence for one month, granted Captain Edmond Butler, Fifth Infantry, by S. O. No. 13, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, 1875, is extended two months. (S. O. No. 21, April 3, 1875.)

2. Leave of absence for four months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Colonel Frank Wheaton, Second Infantry, to take effect on his arrival at Omaha, Neb., en route to join his regiment. (Ibid.)

3. First Lieutenant George W. Kingsbury, Twelfth Infantry, will proceed without delay to join Company I, Twelfth Infantry (Camp Mohave, A. T.), to which his recent promotion carries him. (Ibid.)

4. Private J. R. Finegan, Company G, First Artillery, is hereby transferred to Company L, of that regiment. He will proceed without delay to his new station—Fort Barrancas, Fla.—and report to his Company Commander for duty. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, and the Commissary Department will commute his rations at the usual rate. (Ibid.)

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.

Willett's Point.—The members of Company C, Battalion of Engineers, stationed at this post have recently organized a club which bears the appellation of "Company C, Social Club." On Tuesday evening, the 30th March, they gave one of their weekly hops. The large and commodious cook-house of the company was beautifully and tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens, etc., for the occasion. Invitations were extended to ladies and their escorts from the surrounding villages, and about 9 p. m., 40 couples were present in the "Grand Entree," marching to the inspiring strains of Prof. Hundt's orchestra. Thirty dances were on the programme, and it was executed to the letter under the able supervision of Sergeant Joe. Mr. Farrell officiated as caterer, and well he performed his part. Every thing passed off pleasantly and it was morning when the sociable gathering broke up; and every one left feeling that an evening of enjoyment had been spent.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-Gen. F. H. Sheridan: Hdq'ts New Orleans, La.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Augur: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Change of Department Commanders.—In compliance with the orders of the President of the United States, Colonel and Brevet Major-General W. H. Emory, March 29 relinquished the command of this Department. He desired to express to the troops, officers, and men, under his command his commendation of their exemplary conduct, and to the officers of his staff, his commendation of the promptness and fidelity with which their duties have been performed. The officers of his personal staff, Captain W. W. Sanders, Sixth Infantry, Captain Luke O'Reilly, Nineteenth Infantry, and Captain E. M. Hayes, Fifth Cavalry, are relieved from duty in that capacity, and will proceed to join



their respective regiments. Captain O'Reilly not until he has completed the case in which he is Acting Judge-Advocate and submitted the proceedings to the Department Commander. By direction of the President of the United States, Brigadier-General C. C. Augur, the same day, assumed command of the Department of the Gulf. His personal staff are as follows: Captain George B. Russell, Ninth Infantry, Aide-de-Camp; First Lieutenant J. A. Augur, Fifth Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp; First Lieut. Colon Augur, Second Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp. The Department Staff will remain as at present constituted. His Aides-de-Camp and the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department are the only ones authorized to issue orders in the name of the Department Commander.

**Pay Department.**—Major J. R. Mears, Paymaster, U. S. Army, having been retired from active service was March 29 relieved from duty in this Department.

**Thirteenth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for one month was March 27 granted Second Lieutenant Mitchell F. Jamar (New Orleans, La.)

**Twenty-second Infantry.**—Leave of absence for one month was March 27 granted Second Lieutenant G. Von Blucher (New Orleans, La.)

**First Artillery.**—First Lieutenant Geo. W. Deshler, recently transferred to Company A, of that regiment, was March 27 temporarily attached to Company F, and will remain on duty with it until further orders.

**Medical Department.**—A. A. Surgeon R. Barnett, U. S. Army, was March 31 assigned to temporary duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

A. A. Surgeon Joseph Otto, U. S. Army, was March 30 assigned to duty at Key West, Fla.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA

**Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry:** Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.  
**First Infantry.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Low Brule Agency, D. T., April 15, for the trial of Sergeant James Flynn, A. First Infantry, and such other persons as may properly be brought before it. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Capt. Kinzie Bates, R. E. Johnston, G. S. Gallupe; First Lieut. R. G. Heiner; Second Lieutenant H. C. Johnson. Second Lieutenant J. J. O'Connell, Judge-Advocate.

**The Thermometer at Fort Totten.**—The following is the Meteorological record taken at Fort Totten, D. T., for the month of January, 1875. All the figures except those marked thus (—) are below zero. It is an exhibit that has not yet been beaten in the weather line:

Jan., 1875.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	Jan., 1875.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.
1	27	24	18	17	27	20	24
2	14	12	18	18	26	7	15
3	20	17	16	19	27	9	12
4	16	19	22	20	—	—	—
5	26	11	13	21	7	5	12
6	22	15	17	22	16	1	0
7	16	6	30	23	7	5	0
8	37	40	32	24	22	11	19
9	23	10	11	25	22	7	3
10	27	20	24	26	7	5	1
11	35	18	23	27	10	—	0
12	22	20	28	28	20	6	8
13	34	25	29	29	3	—	2
14	34	15	24	30	15	8	16
15	18	16	17	31	1	—	—
16	27	15	19				

Monthly average 14.14 below zero, average for first twenty days, 19 below zero.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI

**Brigadier-General John Pope:** Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

**Court-martial.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at the Cantonment on the North Fork of Red River, Texas, April 10. Detail for the court: Captain E. P. Ewers, Fifth Infantry; Captains D. Madden, A. Kramer, and First Lieutenants Sebree Smith, J. B. Kerr, H. P. Kingsbury, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieutenants J. H. Whitten, Fifth Infantry; R. Hanna, Sixth Cavalry. Second Lieutenant Theodore F. Forbes, Fifth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

**Fort Leavenworth.**—General Sherman and staff arrived at Fort Leavenworth early Thursday morning, April 1, and were guests of General Pope. They remained at Leavenworth until Saturday.

**Colonel Miles's Expedition.**—G. O. No. 7, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, March 30, announce: The object for which the Indian Territory Expedition, under the command of Colonel Nelson A. Miles, Fifth Infantry, was organized, having been most satisfactorily accomplished by the punishment of the hostile Indians, the destruction of their property, and their absolute and unconditional surrender to the troops at the Indian Agencies, the Department Commander, with great pleasure, tenders his thanks to Colonel Miles, and to the officers and men composing his command, for the successful results which have been thus obtained by their energy, activity, and good management. The expedition, which was composed of two field officers and Companies A, D, F, G, H, I, L and M, Sixth Cavalry, one field officer and Companies C, H, K and L, Eighth Cavalry, Companies C, D, E and I, Fifth Infantry, was organized and took the field during the month of August last year, where it remained until the latter part of January of the present year, through one of the severest seasons known, and in a difficult section of country far removed from the sources of supply. The privations, hardships and exposures to which the command has been exposed, and which were necessarily incident to the campaign, have been extraordinarily severe, and have been endured by all concerned in so cheerful and satisfactory a manner as to merit the warmest praise of the Department Commander. To Colonel Oakes, Sixth Cavalry, commanding Fort Dodge, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis, Nineteenth Infantry, commanding Camp Supply, and their Post Quartermasters, as well as to Assistant Surgeon Tremaine, who performed the duties of Quartermaster at Fort Dodge during the absence of the Post Quartermaster on account of sickness, his thanks are due for their great energy, promptness and efficiency in forwarding

supplies to the troops in the field, and without which exertions on their part the successful results obtained by the expedition would have been impossible. The Department Commander repeats, that his thanks are due to each and every officer and enlisted man concerned, and he commends their handsome discharge of the arduous duties entrusted to them, their cheerful alacrity, and determined endurance under the greatest hardships and privations, as an example to the other troops serving in this Department.

**Medical Department.**—Hospital Steward William Grunert, U. S. Army, was ordered April 2 to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty.

**Eighth Cavalry.**—Second Lieutenant E. A. Godwin was April 2 detailed as A. A. Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Wingate, N. M., to relieve First Lieutenant H. S. Weeks. Lieutenant Weeks, upon being so relieved, will proceed, without unnecessary delay, to Fort McRae, N. M., where he will assume the duties of Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, relieving A. B. Kauffman.

**Medical Department.**—A. A. Surgeon Robert E. Smith, U. S. Army, was April 1 ordered to report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer Cantonment on the North Fork of Red river, Texas, for duty.

**Quartermaster's Department.**—Captain A. J. McGonnigle, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, was April 1 relieved from duty in this Department, and ordered without delay, to comply with the requirements of S. O. No. 30, c. s., Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE

**Brigadier-General George Crook:** Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

**Fourth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for twenty days was April 1 granted Colonel F. F. Flint.

Second Lieutenants Robert H. Young, John J. O'Brien, and Lewis Merriam, Fourth Infantry, was March 30 relieved from duty as Acting Commissaries of Subsistence, and ordered to proceed to join their respective companies.

**Second Cavalry.**—Leave of absence for one month was April 1 granted Captain Henry E. Noyes.

**Twenty-third Infantry.**—The verbal orders of January 14, 1875, directing First Lieutenant John F. Trout, A. A. Q. M., to issue clothing to persons rendered destitute by the ravages of grasshoppers in the counties of Frontier, Hitchcock, Red Willow, Nuckolls, Thayer, Saline, Seward, Boone, Madison, Gosper, and Antelope, Neb., through the regular County Committees, on rolls used for issues to enlisted men, and witnessed by responsible citizens, were April 1 confirmed.

Company B, Twenty-third Infantry (Henton's), was March 30 relieved from duty at Omaha Barracks, and ordered to proceed to North Platte, and relieve Company M, Third Cavalry.

**Third Cavalry.**—The following changes of stations of companies of the Third Cavalry, were ordered March 30, viz.: Company A (Hawley's), from Sidney Barracks to Fort Laramie; Company H (Wessell's), from Fort D. A. Russell to Camp Robinson; Company I (Curtis'), from Fort McPherson to Fort Laramie; Company K (Russell's), from Fort McPherson to Camp Robinson; Company L (Brent's), from Fort D. A. Russell to Camp Sheridan; Company M (Mills'), from North Platte to Camp Sheridan. Companies A, I, and K, will proceed, by rail, to Fort D. A. Russell, and march thence to their respective stations. Company M, upon the arrival of the Infantry company from Omaha Barracks, under orders for North Platte, will proceed to Camp Sheridan by direct route from North Platte.

First Lieutenant Emmet Crawford, Third Cavalry, having completed the duty assigned him, was April 1 relieved from further duty as A. A. Q. M. and enrolling officer, under the provisions thereof, and ordered to proceed to join his company.

**Second Artillery.**—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of eleven months and to go beyond the sea, was April 1 granted Captain Henry G. Litchfield, Second Artillery, A. D. C., to take effect when relieved from his present duties.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS

**Brigadier-General E. O. Ord:** Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

**The Rio Grande.**—General Auger's attention having been attracted to Associated Press telegrams published March 29, giving reports of Mexican raids into Texas, and being still in command of that territory, telegraphed to the commandant at Brownsville as to the truth of the reports, and received the following reply: There are many reports of raids on the ranches in the vicinity of Corpus Christi, and a threatened attack upon that place. Some ranches doubtless have been robbed and burned, and some people have been killed and some taken prisoners. The prisoners are reported to have escaped. These marauders have been driven from the vicinity of Corpus Christi by the citizens in pursuit. I have sent all my mounted force to intercept the robbers, and General Hatch has sent troops for the same purpose. Many depredations have been committed along the river above this point, of late, and several persons have been killed. I believe these robbers are Mexicans, and that most of them are from the other side of the river. There are probably several parties out for stealing cattle and robbing ranches. No reliable information as to numbers.

JOSEPH H. POTTER, Col. 24th Infantry, Comd'g.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDowell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDowell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky

**Medical Department.**—Surgeon W. J. Sloan, U. S.

Army, Medical Director of the Department, was March 31 ordered to proceed to Nashville, Tenn., and make an inspection of the Post Hospital and of the sanitary condition of the post.

**Eighteenth Infantry.**—The leave of absence for one month granted Captain J. K. Hyer (Yorkville, S. C.), Headquarters Department of the South, was March 31 extended one month.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

**Major-General W. S. Hancock:** Headquarters, New York.

**Officers Registered.**—The following officers were registered at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending April 6, 1875: Major Peter C. Hains, Engineer Corps; Surgeon J. F. Hammond, U. S. Army; Major E. F. Townsend, Ninth Infantry; Captain John Furey, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant J. M. Thompson, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

**Fifth Artillery.**—The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Elbridge R. Hills, Adjutant, from the post of Fort Adams, R. I., was April 2 extended fifteen days.

**Second Artillery.**—Official information has been received at Division Headquarters, of the following promotion in the Second Regiment of Artillery: First Lieutenant John H. Calef, Adjutant, to be Captain, vice Benjamin (who resigns with regimental commission only) which carries him to Company K, at Fort Monroe. Captain Calef will proceed to join his company.

**Fourth Artillery.**—Leave of absence for one month was April 5 granted Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Roberts (Fort Monroe, Va.)

**Fort McHenry.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Md., April 6. Detail for the court: Captains William P. Graves, James E. Wilson and First Lieutenants William P. Vose, James L. Mast, Second Artillery; Charles S. Heintzelman, Third Artillery; Barnet Wager, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant Joseph M. Califf, Third Artillery; Second Lieutenant Nathaniel Wolfe, Second Artillery, Judge-Advocate.

**Twenty-second Infantry.**—Leave of absence for ten days was April 1 granted Colonel David S. Stanley (Fort Wayne, Mich.)

**Fort Independence.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Independence, Mass., April 7. Detail for the court: Captain Jacob B. Hawley, Fifth Artillery; Assistant Surgeon Curtis E. Munn, Medical Department; Captains David H. Kinzie, Fifth Artillery; James R. Kelly, Third Artillery; First Lieutenants Charles Humphreys, Edward Davis, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant Benjamin K. Roberts, Fifth Artillery, Judge-Advocate.

**Fort Wadsworth.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., April 6. Assistant Surgeon S. S. Bedal, Medical Department, and the following officers of the Third Artillery were detailed for the court: Major Horatio G. Gibson; Captain Edward R. Warner; First Lieutenant Ramsay D. Potts; Second Lieutenants John D. C. Hoskins, Charles A. H. McCauley, John E. Myers. First Lieutenant John F. Mount, Judge-Advocate.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

**Major-General J. M. Schofield:** Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

**Officers Registered.**—The following officers registered their names at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, March 30, 1875: First Lieutenants M. C. Wilkinson, Third Infantry; Charles King, Jr., Fifth Cavalry; A. A. Surgeon William L. Newlands, U. S. Army; Captain Wm. B. Hughes, A. Q. M.; Assistant Surgeon B. Knickerbocker, Medical Department; Colonel and Brevet Major-General Jas. A. Hardie, Inspector-General; Captain Geo. B. Sanford, First Cavalry.

**Medical Department.**—A. A. Surgeon J. B. W. Gardner, U. S. Army, under instructions to report to the commanding officer of the Department of Arizona, was ordered to proceed to Fort Yuma, Cal., by steamer leaving on the 27th of March.

**First Cavalry.**—Leave of absence for two months was March 10 granted Second Lieutenant Alexander O. Brodie, Regimental Adjutant, First Cavalry, with permission to apply to the Headquarters of the Army for an extension of ten months and to go beyond the limits of the United States. (Station—Benicia Barracks, Cal.)

The commanding officer of Benicia Barracks was ordered to send to Fort Vancouver, W. T., in charge of Captain Stephen G. Whipple, First Cavalry, by steamer of the 27th March, all enlisted men at his post for companies at Fort Lapwai, I. T., and Walla Walla, W. T.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA

**Medical Department.**—Hospital Steward Henry Kucken, U. S. Army, was March 23 assigned to duty at Angel Island.

Hospital Steward John Power, U. S. Army, was March 18 assigned to duty at Camp Gaston, Cal.

**First Cavalry.**—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Jones, Assistant Inspector-General, was March 29 ordered to proceed to Camp Halleck, Nevada, to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of First Lieutenant A. Grant, First Cavalry. First Lieutenant Max Wesendorff, First Cavalry, was same date temporarily assigned to duty with Company I of his regiment, and ordered to join it at Camp Halleck, Nevada, without delay.

**Benicia Barracks.**—The Vallejo Chronicle states that: "Seven out of ten of the Government horses at the Benicia Barracks have been afflicted with a disorder similar in appearance and effect to the epizootic. Sev-



eral have died, and others been shot by advice of a veterinary surgeon from San Francisco. A man died not long ago from a disease contracted from these horses, and some of the other men are so afraid of taking the disorder that they refuse to go near the animals."

## DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

*Brig.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.*  
General Order No. 8, Headquarters Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oregon, March 18, 1875, publishes General Order No. 6, issued by the commander of the Military District of Alaska, for the information of all persons who desire to build houses and improvements on the public lands in the city of Sitka and vicinity and on the island in the harbor of Sitka, announcing what portion of said land is reserved. The order also announces that subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, the post of New Archangel will be known and designated by the name of Sitka. Henceforth all official correspondence will be so dated and addressed.

*Payment of Troops.*—Major Joseph H. Eaton, Chief Paymaster, was ordered March 15 to pay the troops, to include the muster of February 28, 1875, at Fort Townsend, W. T.

## DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

*Colonel August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.*

*Camp Mojave.*—A General Court-martial was constituted to assemble at Camp Mojave, A. T., March 10. Detail for the court: Major C. H. Morgan, Fourth Artillery; Captains Harry C. Egbert, E. F. Thompson, Thomas Byrne, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieutenant Egbert B. Savage, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant William Allen, Twelfth Infantry. First Lieutenant C. A. Earnest, Eighth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

The Government telegraph between Tucson and Camp Grant is shortly to be commenced.

General Crook and staff were expecting to take leave of Department Headquarters on the 24th of March, for Omaha, to take command of the Department of the Platte. On Tuesday evening previous, a grand party was to be given as a "send-off."

Following is the joint resolution of thanks to General George Crook, passed by the Eighth Legislative Assembly of Arizona: "Be it resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona—That the thanks of the people of Arizona are due, and through their Representatives in the Eighth Legislative Assembly are hereby tendered to that gallant soldier, Brigadier-General George Crook, and the officers and men under his command, for the noble services they have rendered the country in subduing the herds of hostile Indians that had until the advent of General Crook in our Territory held the county under a reign of terror and civilization in check. That we recognize the fact that the policy that General Crook has pursued has been the means and the only means that could have effected the final achievement of peace within our Territory, and immunity from depredation of savages. Making war as he has with vigor, when the war had to be waged, and being merciful and just at all times to those in his power, he has not only commanded the respect but won the esteem of the savages themselves.

Colonel Nelson, Chief Paymaster of this Department, left for Prescott on March 16, having obtained funds from the depository; and Paymaster Colonel Taylor left on the 17th to pay the troops at Bowie, Grant, San Carlos and Apache. Colonel Taylor will pay four months service at all the posts named.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, April 5, 1875.

General Order No. 193.

General Order No. 153, of April 18, 1870, is hereby annulled.

When an officer of the Navy, who is entitled to a secretary or a clerk, appoints him from civil life and desires him to report for duty at any given place, the Department, if it approves thereof, will issue the requisite order on receiving official notice of his appointment, and a request for such orders.

All officers, including secretaries and clerks, serving on board ships in commission, will receive orders, which involve travelling expenses, from their commanding officer, senior officer present, commander-in-chief, or from the Department, as the case may be.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, March 20, 1875.

U. S. Navy Regulation Circular, No. 18.

U. S. N. Regulation Circular No. 6 is hereby so far modified as to provide that machinists and other engine room petty officers are to be given charge of the watches in the engine and fire rooms, under the supervision of the Engineer Officers, when the number of Assistant Engineers, or graduated Cadets, is not sufficient for that duty.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

[Circular.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, April 2, 1875.

In view of the limited number of men allowed the Navy by law, it has become necessary to make a reduction in the complements of crews of vessels. Commanding officers of vessels are directed to reduce the complement of crew of their respective commands

according to the list furnished them by the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. This reduction is to take place as soon as practicable.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

Chief Engineers Joseph Trille, Albert Aston and Augustus H. Able, and Passed Assistant Engineers Edmund Olson, Geo. W. Magee, Albert W. Morley, John Lowe, A. J. Kenyon and Henry L. Slosson, to report on the 10th inst. for temporary duty connected with the trial of the U. S. steamer Tennessee.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Hamilton Aulick, to duty at the Naval Kendezevous, New York, during the temporary absence of Surgeon Tryon, and on his return, to resume his duties on board the receiving ship Vermont.

APRIL 3.—Commander Francis M. Ramsay, to duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

APRIL 5.—Assistant Surgeon Samuel H. Dickson, to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Commander L. A. Beardslee and Chief Engineer David Smith, to proceed to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., by the 15th inst., and report to Lieutenant-Colonel T. T. S. Laidley, Ordnance Department U. S. Army, as members of the board of which he is president.

Assistant Surgeon Arthur C. Heffinger, to the receiving ship Sabine, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William Martin, to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.

APRIL 7.—Surgeon C. J. Cleborne, to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Paymaster W. J. Thompson, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department.

## DETACHED.

APRIL 3.—Lieutenant Wallace Graham, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Michigan on the 1st May next.

Chief Engineer F. A. Wilson, from duty connected with the repairs of the Tallapoosa, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. Adamson, from the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenant Wm. M. Folger, from ordnance duty, and granted leave of absence for one year, with permission to remain in Europe.

APRIL 5.—Lieutenant D. G. McRitchie, from the command of the Gettysburg, and ordered to command the Tallapoosa.

Lieutenant Joseph E. Jones, Mate John A. H. Wilmuth, C. H. Cleveland, T. W. Bennett and Joseph Reid, Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas Owens, Assistant Paymaster Chas. F. Eastman, Passed Assistant Engineers D. P. McCartney, and George M. Greene, from the Gettysburg, and ordered to the Tallapoosa.

Master J. B. Hobson, from the Despatch, and placed on waiting orders.

Mate Chas. Wilson, from the Vermont, and ordered to report for duty on board the Tallapoosa on her arrival in New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. M. Martin, from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 6.—Master Thomas S. Phelps, from the Narragansett, North Pacific Station, on the receipt of this order, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 7.—Captain James S. Thornton has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Monongahela on the 15th February last, and has been placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant-Commander George M. Bache, from ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Director Lewis J. Williams, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to duty in charge of the Naval Laboratory, New York.

Surgeon Samuel F. Cones, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant W. O. Sharrer for one month from the 5th inst., and on its expiration to regard himself detached from the Hydrographic Office, and waiting orders.

To Assistant Engineer John Q. A. Ford for six months.

## RESIGNED.

First Lieutenant A. H. O'Brien, U. S. Marine Corps, to take effect March 31, 1875.

Midshipman John C. Fremont, Jr., to take effect, June 30, 1875.

## PROMOTED.

Medical Inspector James Suddards to be a medical director, Surgeon Thomas Walter Leach to be a medical inspector, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Horatio N. Beaumont to be a surgeon in the Navy from April 5, 1875.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Geo. F. Winslow to be a surgeon in the Navy from April 3, 1875.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending April 7, 1875:

Andrew A. Henderson, medical director, April 4. Naval Laboratory, New York.

Theodore F. Morgan, yeoman, February 24, Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

John Detrich, ordinary, October 20, 1874, U. S. S. Alaska, at Beirut, Syria.

Thomas Mitchell, seaman, December 25, 1874, U. S. S. Franklin.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

ENSIGN SEABURY has reported at Valparaiso for duty in the South Pacific squadron.

REAR-ADMIRAL MULLANY has shifted his flag to the Colorado at Havana, March 31, and in company with the Worcester, sailed for Sand Key, Key West.

A LARGE shaft in the pattern shop of the Charleston Navy-yard fell on Saturday, April 3, and caused a damage of about \$2,500. No one was injured.

THE U. S. steamer Fortune is on the way from Cuba to Washington, sailing from Key West, April 2, and stopping en route at Havana to take on board Professor Rock and the party from the observatory there.

THE officers and crew of the Gettysburg have been transferred to the Tallapoosa, and the former vessel is to be laid up. The Tallapoosa will leave Washington on Saturday for the Northern Yards—New York, Boston, and Portsmouth.

PAYMASTER CHARLES A. MCDANIEL, U. S. N., has arrived at Philadelphia to relieve Paymaster Cochran on the receiving ship Potomac. Asst. Paymaster W. W. Barry, who was relieved on board the Canonicus, at New Orleans, is en route to his home in Massachusetts.

AMONG the naval officers reported in Washington are Captain John H. Uphur; Commander James A. Greer, U. S. N., en route to Annapolis; Chief Engineer Jas. P. Sprague and Mrs. Sprague; Asst. Surg. Wm. B. Davis, and Master Francis H. Delano—the last two under examination for promotion.

THE Alert, new iron sloop, building at Chester, Del., had steam on her engines Friday and Saturday of last week, for the contractor's trial trip, and they were

reported to show very satisfactory work. April 14 the official trial will be made in the presence of a board of naval engineers.

THE United States steamer Fortune having returned to Havana from Key West, sailed April 5, for Washington. She has had only one serious case of yellow fever on board during the cruise, and the patient has recovered. The work of the survey under Lieutenant Commander Green has been completed.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CHARLES H. DAVIS, U. S. N., son of Rear Admiral Davis, who was married, Wednesday, March 30, at Albany, New York, returns to Washington in about two weeks. Lieutenant Commander John Schouler, of the Naval Academy, and several officers from Washington, attended the wedding.

REAR-ADMIRAL COLLINS, commanding the South Pacific station, reports from Tulcahuano, Chili, March 1, that the Richmond is still undergoing the necessary repairs to her boilers, that the Omaha, Captain P. C. Johnson, was still in that harbor, being necessary to the general court-martial then in session. Health of officers and crews on the station good.

COMMANDER GEORGE DEWEY, of the Narragansett, surveying in the Gulf of California, reports that the surveys of the west coast, along Lower California, were completed, and the vessel was then surveying the mouth of the Colorado river, after which the river would be examined as far as the head of navigation for ocean vessels.

A STEAMER from Philadelphia arrived at the Washington Navy-yard last week having on board the new iron bridge to go over the Eastern Branch, packed away in sections ready to be united and thrown over the river. Seven of the timbers of the new bridge have been built, and the laying of the iron portion of the structure will soon commence. It is expected that the bridge will be completed by the last of June.

THERE is little of interest at the New York Navy-yard. The Minnesota is daily expected from New London to be Vice-Admiral Rowan's flagship. The Roanoke will go out of commission, and her officers and crew be transferred to the Minnesota. The Tennessee is about to go under the shears to have her engines tested. The Nina is to have Captain Ericsson's torpedo attached to her for experiment.

O. DORSEY ROBLE, clerk to the superintendent of the Naval Academy, died at Annapolis last week. Mr. Roble had been long connected with the Naval Academy, and for many years prior held a position in one of the Government departments at Washington. He was an amiable and courteous gentleman, beloved and respected by all who knew him; and his many friends and former associates in Washington, as well as at Annapolis, will regret to hear of his death.

THE Retiring Board has refused to retire Assistant Engineer George C. Neilson, U. S. A., whose illness has postponed his examination for promotion; Asst. Engineer Wm. A. Mintzer, U. S. N., reported April 1, before the board at Philadelphia, for examination for promotion; Asst. Engrs. George S. Gates and Francis C. Burchard, U. S. N., have been found physically disqualified for promotion; Chief Engineer Wm. H. King has been advanced seven numbers in his grade.

THE Despatch sailed from Southwest Pass April 5, for Cedar Keys. Later despatches report her arrival at Pensacola, April 6, and in consequence of the reports of yellow fever at Vera Cruz, she has been ordered to Washington. Those to whom the courtesy of a passage had been extended, will return North via Jacksonville, Fla. The bearer of despatches from the Department of State, who expected to return in her from Mexico, will have to seek the ordinary means of transportation.

CAPTAIN THORNTON, late in command of the Monongahela, arrived at his home in Philadelphia on the 5th inst., in company with Dr. Kidder and other attendants. The party left Cape Town February 16, per Royal mail steamer Roman, and arrived at Southampton March 14, and sailed from Liverpool March 24. The voyages at sea were pleasant, in consequence of which there was much improvement in Captain Thornton's health. He still suffers from slight paralysis of the right side, but is gaining in strength and general health, and it is believed will soon be restored to usefulness in the Service.

THE San Francisco Bulletin thus refers to the promotion of Medical Inspector Bloodgood of the Navy: Surgeon Delavan Bloodgood, of the United States Navy, has been promoted to the position of Medical Inspector vice Medical Inspector Gunnell, promoted. The new Inspector has been ordered to duty at the New York Navy-yard. Dr. Bloodgood is widely and favorably known on this coast, and particularly in this part of California, having been stationed at the Mare Island Navy-yard for several years.

A COMPETITIVE examination was held at the New York College, last week, for the naval cadetship offered by the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt to the boys of the Tenth Congressional district. There were over thirty youths present from the public and other schools of the city. Remarkably good answering was made to the Examining Committee, composed of General Webb, New York College; Commander McCrae, United States Navy, and the Rev. Dr. McGlynn. The successful candidate was a bright lad named John F. Luby, son of the well-known Irish patriot, Dr. Thomas Clarke Luby. Young Luby made a record of fifty-one, out of a possible fifty-five points; the next best boy, John P. Fawcett, making no less than forty-nine points. The successful boy has received warm compliments from his friends, and earned the approbation of the college authorities, where he is pursuing his first year's studies.

MEDICAL Director Andrew A. Henderson, U. S. N., Medical Director of the United States Naval Hospital,



Brooklyn Navy-yard, died on Sunday afternoon, the 4th inst., at his residence, near that institution, at the age of fifty-nine years and one month. The remains were forwarded to Philadelphia on Tuesday morning, 6th inst., for interment. Medical Director Henderson was employed at the Naval Laboratory, Brooklyn Navy-yard, during a number of years past. He was greatly esteemed by his brother officers and a wide circle of friends in private society for his efficiency and attention to duty as an officer and as a gentleman. He was a native and resident of the State of Pennsylvania and was appointed to the Government service from that State. His first commission bears date 17th of October, in the year 1839, and his latest, as Medical Director, 3rd of March, 1871. He had sixteen years and four months' service at sea, the date of expiration of his last cruise being the month of September, 1865.

LIEUTENANT FRED. COLLINS, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. Darien Expedition, writes to the Secretary of the Navy from the junction of Muriado and Napipi rivers, February 20, 1875, as follows: Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department that immediately upon reaching the Napipi river I commenced the surveys called for in my special instructions of December 9, placing two parties in the field—one under command of Lieutenant Eaton and the other commanded by myself. The party under Lieutenant Eaton began work on the 10 inst. in the vicinity of Bend Mark 22 of the survey of 1871, some twelve miles up the Napipi, being directed to run the line thence eastward to the Atrato. In attempting to do this they struck an almost impossible morass over which no levels could be run with accuracy, and hoping to find that part of the survey in better condition later in the dry season I directed Lieutenant Eaton to leave that point of the line for the present and keep to the westward towards this junction. In following out these directions he again struck swamps, when he moved his camp further up the Napipi to near the mouth of the Amborido, and at last advances was among a nest of hills in that vicinity, advancing slowly in this direction. My own work has been quite satisfactory as to results, and I hope within two weeks to have finished my investigations in this vicinity in reference to the proposed dam and basin for crossing the Napipi, and to start the line to the eastward to join Lieutenant Eaton. I am glad to be able to report the health of all the members of the expedition has thus far been good.

The appearance of yellow fever at Key West, Havana, and Matanzas so early in the season, has very naturally created some alarm for the safety and good health of the vessels of the North Atlantic station in that vicinity; and under the circumstances any reliable information as to the extent of this much dreaded disease is eagerly sought for. So far as Key West is concerned, there have been three fatal cases (sporadic), at the latest accounts, all in the city, and it is not known that any cases have occurred among the shipping. On hearing that there had been a death or more under suspicious circumstances, Captain Russell, commanding the *Plymouth*, and senior officer present, very promptly set on foot an investigation to ascertain all the facts, and on learning them adopted the strictest sanitary and quarantine measures to protect the vessels of the Navy and their crews until further developments and the receipt of special instructions from Washington as to the course to be pursued. We are happy to state that there has been no indication of fever on board any of the vessels of the Navy at Key West. In pursuance of orders from the Department, the *Plymouth*, *Ossipee*, and *Shamout* have been or are to be despatched on cruises in different directions, and the *Colorado*, *Worcester*, *Dictator*, *Panama*, and *Pinta* are to take up quarters temporarily at Port Royal, S. C. The accounts of the extent of the fever at Havana and other points on the Cuban coast are somewhat conflicting. While it is claimed that the cases so far are simply of a sporadic character, and that the disease is not epidemic or among the shipping, reliable intelligence shows that the Spanish war vessels, especially the *Arapiles* and *Gerona*, have suffered severely—as many as thirty or forty of their crews having been attacked—and a number of deaths having occurred. There are as yet no indications of fever at Pensacola or other ports on the Gulf coast, and it is believed that with proper quarantine regulations strictly enforced, no danger of its appearance at Pensacola may be apprehended. The present commandant, Commodore Cooper, has within the past six weeks under authority of the Department, thoroughly purified and disinfected the Yard and its surroundings as far as possible. All the old buildings have been torn down and destroyed, and everything made way with which was calculated to engender or develop disease. Carbolic and other disinfectants have been lavishly used, and it would be impossible to put the Yard on a better sanitary footing. There is believed to be nothing there of itself from which an epidemic could result, and if the disease can be kept from being brought from other points, there is no likelihood of its appearing there. Should, however, the disease increase at Key West or Havana, it would seem to be wisdom to remove from the Pensacola Yard, everybody except a sufficient number of acclimated persons to protect public property. The construction of light temporary camps in the woods, a short distance from the Yard, and the transfer of the officers not absolutely needed on duty, and their families, is another means of guarding against the ravages of yellow fever.

CAPTAIN PIERRE GIRAUD, who on the 15th of January, 1869, resigned the position of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, to take charge of the New York School-ship *Mercury*, died on the 5th of April, at his residence, 432 W. 23d St., New York, of enlargement of the heart, after an illness of some three days' duration. Captain Giraud served in the merchant marine before entering the Navy, and was Captain of

a merchant vessel, the *Saratoga*, in 1860. He entered the Navy with the rank of Acting Master, and was ordered to the iron-clad *Montauk*, participating soon after in the first assault on Fort Sumter and also in the attack on Fort McAllister. After this he was transferred to the *Oueda*, and took part in the capture of New Orleans and of Vicksburg, for services there rendered being promoted Lieutenant-Commander and assigned to duty on the *Tennessee*. He volunteered his services to pilot the *Ossipee* into Mobile bay, during the attack upon that port by Admiral Farragut in the summer of 1863. At the capture of the famous rebel ram *Tennessee*, he was deputed by Admiral Farragut to receive the sword of her commander, Admiral Buchanan, and was placed in command of the captured ship. While in command of the United States ship *Tennessee*, he was ordered down to bombard Fort Morgan, in Mobile bay. After the surrender of Fort Morgan he escorted the prisoners captured in Mobile to New Orleans. At the close of the war he was transferred to the *Oueda*, and accompanied his ship to Japan in 1867, and was one of the few survivors of that vessel, when she was run into by a British steamer commanded by Captain Eyre and sunk off Hong Kong.

AMONG the Army officers reported in Washington are Colonel and Brevet Major-General Wm. H. Emory; Major Reginald H. Towler, paymaster; Colonel S. P. Lee, major, retired; Asst. Surg. R. M. O'Reilly; Lieutenant Wm. P. Hall, Fifth Cavalry; Brig. General Wm. F. Lynch, retired; and Lieutenant Colonel Dickinson Woodruff, retired; First Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles Bird, adjutant, Twenty-third Infantry.

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#### U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1875.

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#### MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

ONCE more, after nearly a year's lull, the question of Mexican border troubles comes to the surface. The Texan authorities have applied for help to the General Government, which has promptly answered the demand. Charges have been freely made by partisan journals, that demand and answer were calculated for political effect. Many people, indeed, seriously believe that all the Mexican border troubles are fomented to provoke a war. The facts, as they have been frequently attested, prove the contrary. In the JOURNAL of June 27th, 1874, we gave a short resumé of what was then proven with regard to these border outrages. A reference to the cool and dispassionate statements then made on perfect evidence will go far to convince a candid person that the demand of the Texan authorities is justified. So far from a war with Mexico being fomented by the Government of the United States, enough has been suffered from Mexico to provoke fifty wars. We are guilty of no particle of exaggeration when we say that no civilized power existing has suffered so many insults from a power to pass unpunished, as the United States has from Mexico, for ten years past. The border commission in 1872-3 took more than a thousand depositions from sufferers by Mexican raids into Texas, extending from Brownsville to opposite El Paso, or the whole of the Rio Grande frontier. The claims for compensation, which the commissioners report as being on quite a reasonable basis, amount to nearly forty-nine millions of dollars, of which forty-four and a half millions was for cattle raids.

Besides these property losses, the murders of Americans, both on the border and Mexico, have been frequent, and the assassins have practically never been punished by Mexican authority, though frequent demands for justice have been made.

It is just to say that the Mexicans have lately started a commission of their own, which denies everything in toto. This commission was composed of three Mexican lawyers, and professes to have investigated the Rio Grande troubles. It is a significant fact, however, that not a single Texan could be got to trust himself before this board. The board claims that the value of cattle stolen is immensely exaggerated, and exceeds in value that of all the cattle owned in Texas, that most of the claims are put in by men who never paid taxes on a single horn. The fact that not a single Texan came before the board, and the 1,090 depositions sworn to on the other side of the case go far to discredit the Mexican report as probably a "whitewashing" document. The distrust of the Texans speaks volumes, moreover. Another suspicious point is that the commission tries to extenuate the notorious CORTINA, who has been the terror of the border for years. Altogether, were war a desirable thing, the quarrel is a pretty one as it stands. There is room for any number of wars in its settlement.

The Kickapoo raid of Colonel McKENZIE, moreover, the solitary reprisal on our own side, was certainly a casus belli, had the Mexican government chosen to make it such. That the essential justice of that reprisal was admitted by them, is evident from the tone of the protest which was finally sent to the American Government, deprecating that the Kickapoos had been guilty of the outrages for which McKENZIE chastised them, but admitting that the Mexican government was bound to remove them from tempting proximity to the frontier.

That the troubles will continue till some reprisals similar to McKENZIE's raid may finally be compelled, is possible. That they will eventuate in war we do not believe, unless the Mexican government is foolish enough to declare it. The traditional policy of the United States has always been that of patient forbearance with a weak neighbor, as in the case of Spain. The journals that now deprecate a war with Mexico are the same that have not yet finished their taunts at what they term an ignominious surrender of the *Virginias* case. As in that case the Govern-



ment has brought the country safe through without war, gaining its demands, so will it finally eventuate in the case of Mexico, we have no doubt.

Among the pamphlets that have emanated from the U. S. Navy, one of the most valuable has just appeared from the torpedo station, at Newport, Rhode Island, entitled "Notes on Explosives," by WALTER N. HILL, S. B., chemist to the station. In this pamphlet Mr. HILL concentrates the substance of a number of lectures on explosives of all kinds. Gunpowder is only incidentally treated, the greater part of the book being taken up with explosive compounds, as distinguished from explosive mixtures. The former class contains its elements in chemical combination, inseparable save by chemical means. In the latter class the ingredients can be separated mechanically, as they are only mechanically mixed. The practically important explosive compounds are nitro-glycerine, gun-cotton, the picrates or salts from picric acids, and the various fulminates, of silver, mercury, etc. The methods of manufacture of all these are carefully and fully treated by Mr. HILL in some sixty pages of concentrated information, which will make his little work an invaluable hand-book for manufacturers. In his short preface he remarks that "the subject is too large and too detailed to receive anything like an extended treatment in the limited space that can now be devoted to it;" but as THALES of Miletus found occasion to remark, some thousands of years ago, "the half is sometimes more than the whole;" and Mr. HILL has given us in a *multum in parvo* all of the positive information we require. The rest is chiefly speculation more or less vague, or minutiae of behavior of less importance. In these sixty pages are full details of construction of nitro-glycerine, its conversion into the safer dynamite, the composition of dualin and lithofracteur and those preparations in which nitro-glycerine is the active agent, the other ingredients being mere absorbents, to diminish the dangers of transportation. Gun-cotton and its various forms and preparations are treated with equal fullness, including all of ABEL's preparations. The picrates are not so generally known, and the information as to the nature of picric acid, will be of interest to most officers not professional chemists. Picric or tri-nitro-phenic acid is a nitro-substitution product, formed by the action of nitric acid on carboic acid. This picric acid, it appears, is used in commerce to dye wool and silk yellow. If the acid is heated it burns without explosion. When compounded with potassium the salt becomes a powerful detonator, but so sensitive as to render it practically useless. The picrate of ammonium, on the other hand, is as safe as gunpowder, and nearly as powerful as nitro-glycerine. It is one of ABEL's compounds. The fulminates are treated with equal care and brevity to the other compounds.

The explosive mixtures, such as potassium chlorates with rosin, galls, gambier, sugar, ferrocyanide of potassium, tannin and sulphur, are carefully but briefly touched upon, and the whole concludes with a full account of modes of operation that cannot fail to be of great practical value. Mr. HILL is entitled to the thanks of both services for the care and completeness with which he has collected, classified, and continued to the present date, all the information on explosives hitherto scattered through expensive technical works, or found in the various scientific and technical periodicals, not by any means easy of access and comparison.

It is understood that the Navy Department proposes soon to adopt a much needed measure to increase the efficiency of the crews of our vessels of war, by training and educating youth for the Service. A training ship is to be established at New York, where boys of suitable age are to be enlisted, not for the purpose of making officers of them, but to make sailors or seamen of them. The apprentice system was a failure principally from the fact that every apprentice expected eventually to be an officer of the Navy, and the moment they discovered there was but a slight chance of receiving an appointment to the Naval Academy, they lost all interest in the occupation. The law, since repealed, authorized the selection of a certain number of apprentices annually for appointment at the Academy. There is no such provision now, and it is not intended that

there should be. What is wanted is a place where boys can be taught and instructed in all that is essential to enable them to perform the duties of a sailor, in addition to other requisites for service on a man-of-war. American men-of-war-men are needed. There is too much foreign element among the crews of our vessels—so much of it that they are scarcely national. Take out the officers and there is hardly a third of our own countrymen aboard. It will take time to remedy this condition of affairs. Then, again, it is important that a way should be opened for the many homeless American youths to earn a support, and at the same time provide themselves with a life-time occupation. They should not be received for the purpose of being taken care of until they serve out their time or reach manhood, but they should be required to remain in the Navy a certain period afterwards. This would prevent the Government being deprived of their services when they became really valuable; and to all such as so continued either by their own will, or by contract or agreement on entering, additional or an increased graduated pay should be given. In this way a good class of men can in a few years be raised up—skilled and trained in their profession.

In such a training ship do not attempt to make finished scholars of them. Elementary English instruction, with opportunities at hand to improve their minds, if they desire, is all that is necessary; and above all keep them practically employed and instructed in all that is legitimate to their calling—that of a sailor and a man-of-war-man. There are institutions on shore and elsewhere to train them for the college and other avocations. The *Minnesota* will be designated for this purpose, and take the place of the *Roanoke*, at New York. She will also be the flagship of the Port Admiral.

The publication of the report of Mr. EUGENE SCHUYLER on Russian rule in Turkestan, which has raised so much trouble about that gentleman's ears, can hardly be said to subserve any very useful purpose. It tells a great many disagreeable facts about Russian officers in the command of provinces, but there is but little which is new to the world. Military rulers in all semi-civilized countries, far from home rule, are apt to become practically irresponsible, and Russia is no exception to the rule. While the publication may serve to call the attention of the Russian government to the abuses which they are bound to check, the official nature of the communication was hardly necessary. As a magazine or newspaper article Mr. SCHUYLER's report is full of interest and value. A great deal of the same matter may be found in ATKINSON's "Siberia," MCGAHAN's "Campaigning on the Oxus," and other similar books. Human nature remains much the same in all ages, but the Russians of to-day are considerably improved from their ancestors, spite of the occasional instances of injustice and rapacity under great temptations.

THE address of General SHERMAN at the EADS' banquet, with its many and striking points, and its references to personal matters concerning the long-discussed question as to the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, has given to that important subject a general public interest which it did not before have. We therefore give this week an Engineer memorandum on the important matter, touching directly the jetty question, which is entitled, by reason of its source, to careful consideration.

THE Government is actively stirring to prevent any infractions of the Sioux treaties by reckless miners in the Black Hills. A company of cavalry has started to drive out the miners by force if necessary, and will be back by the middle of this month. An old friend of the *Galaxy* has turned up at this juncture with another party, which is still hovering on the confines of the Black Hills. This old friend is California Joe, familiar to the readers of "My Life on the Plains." Regardless of the fact that Lieutenant WHITMAN and a company of the Third Cavalry are watching him, JOE declares that he is going into the Black Hills. Being still on neutral ground, he is safe for the present, but it remains to be seen if the old scout can give the old soldier the slip, Lieutenant WHITMAN being an old volunteer officer from Maine. JOE is one of many, for parties are getting ready for

the Black Hills all round, and the small Army has heavy work cut out for it. To help the soldiers, fifty Sioux of the Bois Brulé branch, from the band of SPOTTED TAIL, have been enlisted as scouts to hunt up all miners that run the military lines. Altogether, the coming summer promises fun in the Black Hills, and the Sioux will make their appearance in a new character, as U. S. soldiers, under Army officers, suppressing a domestic rebellion in United States territory.

THE act for the relief of General CRAWFORD is another instance of the evils that may sometimes result from special legislation. In the individual case the relief granted by an act may be necessary and proper, while in other cases it may work both wrong and injustice. In the case of General CRAWFORD it has raised him from the thirty-fifth colonel on the list to the rank of a general officer, while nineteen other officers have been deprived of the rank accorded to them under former laws, and reduced in two cases three whole grades in rank, because they happened to be wounded while holding a lower rank than that which they subsequently gained. That this should be so is a curious perversion of justice hardly contemplated, we should think by the law, as it puts a penalty on any officer who remains in the Service and gains promotion after having once received a severe wound. The effects of that wound may in future years disable him, and if he retires the retirement must be on the rank held at the time of that wound. In the case of an officer raised from the ranks, however deserving, the possible results of this act might prove peculiarly cruel. It is not a flattering specimen of the legal work of the last Congress.

WE are glad to be able to report that Commander MEADE has succeeded in his suit against the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Mr. GREGORY its agent, and that the officers who take advantage of his proceedings will now have a prospect of recovering their expenditures in this ill-fated venture in the way of life insurance.

THE Washington papers report an improvement in the condition of Brigadier-General A. E. Shiras, U. S. A., Commissary General of Subsistence, who has been seriously ill.

THE heaviest work the great steam-hammer at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, has yet had to perform was lately accomplished in the welding of the first portion of the principal coil of the enormous (80-ton) gun, and the operation, marking as it did a step in the progress of this monster piece of ordnance, was watched with considerable interest by the officers of the establishment and other spectators. The work was accomplished most satisfactorily.

It is announced that Colonel Fred. Grant will, next fall, resign his military position to become a partner in the banking firm of Sherman and Co., at present composed of a nephew of Senator Sherman and H. D. Cooke, Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—President Grant to-day, in conversation with the writer hereof remarked in reply to a question, that he was somewhat amused lately at newspaper statements of what he would do in relation to the recent outrages by armed bands of Mexicans invading the Texas frontier. Such statements were mere inventions, as he had not since these events expressed his views to any person—not even to the Secretary of State, who, like himself, had been absent from the city. It was already known to the public that orders had been issued to the military for the protection of our citizens on the frontier, but in addition to this nothing had been done. The Government was not yet fully advised of the extent of the outrages, although it had been officially informed of the arrest of a mail-carrier and the burning of a post-office by the invaders. The Mexican Government had repeatedly been reminded of outrages heretofore committed by Mexicans on citizens of the United States, both in Mexico and on United States soil, and would hear from this Government in a short time concerning those more recently committed through the Department. There would be a consultation with the Secretary of State on this subject, and probably it would be brought to the attention of the Cabinet. But, meantime, all newspaper statements as to the action of the Government would be mere speculation. "We must," he remarked, "determine hereafter what is proper to be done in the premises." He could see no reason for apprehension of a war between the two countries; but, of course, no one could tell what might take place in the future. Nothing, however, would be done by this Government to provoke such a result.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## AN ACT OF INJUSTICE TO THE LINE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I would like to express what I know must be the feelings of that long suffering and much abused corps, in whose behalf I take up the pen, not with the expectation of receiving tardy justice, but for the simple object of relieving my mind. Ever since the organization of the Army, the "Line" has cheerfully and faithfully performed all duties allotted to it—the real hard work of the Service, in fact. The officers of the Line have been for years stationed at the most remote frontier posts, enduring hardships, known only to themselves, without a murmur; unflinchingly undergoing privations and cheerfully performing duties that would appall a civilian; shut off from all society, all luxuries, and often even the common necessities of life; the only opportunity of enjoying civilization the hardly obtained leave of absence on half pay, and to one or two in a hundred the chance of a recruiting detail; is it a wonder that when there seemed at last to be an opportunity for some few officers to obtain promotion, increased pay and pleasant stations, that the heart of the "Line" beat exultingly as one, and expectation stood on tiptoe waiting to see who would be the lucky ones?

During the last session of Congress the bill fixing the number of paymasters in the Army was brought up, discussed (but not in every possible light,) and so much of section 18 of the act of July 28, 1866, as related to the persons from whom the selection was to be made, was repealed. As your readers all know, the selection originally was intended to be made from the Line of the Army, and the officers of the Line, knowing this, confidently expected that the eleven vacancies existing in the Pay Department would be filled from their number. But what has been the case? The President has made what he calls "a fair and impartial distribution of these positions between Regular and Volunteer officers." Now this "fair distribution," this "impartial division," is as follows: three nominations from the Army, eight from civil life! Do you wonder, that as a friend of justice and the Line, I am indignant, as I think of the result of the bill as it now stands? There are many reasons why civilians are not fitted to hold positions in the Regular Army. In the Volunteer Service there was but little social distinction between officers and men; in the Regular Army there is a "great gulf fixed" over which an officer can not step without losing the respect of all, and soonest of all the enlisted men.

I have been a close observer, and in the instance of paymasters appointed from civil life, have seen that they were thoroughly incompetent to control men; even their escorts travelling from post to post are insubordinate, familiar, and insolent, speaking of the officer as "old so and so," dilatory in executing all orders, and lounging around and suiting their convenience instead of his. But take an officer who has served with men, had command of them, and by long experience has tact enough to know when to be severe, and who is just in his severity, you will see that he is generally cheerfully obeyed. I know an officer also in the Pay Department who is noted for his excellent escort; the men deem it a privilege to accompany him on his trips and jump to obey his slightest word. Both of these gentlemen are worthy of the name in its highest sense, both are kind and courteous to their men. The difference is, that the latter has been accustomed to the control of men through long service in the Line.

The paymaster-general especially recommended that only young and energetic men be appointed to fill the vacancies in his department—which has been noted more than any other corps for keeping old men on the active list, while younger men could do more work in half the time. Why is it, that when every demagogue who is sent to Congress wishes to make his "maiden speech," he immediately attacks our little skeleton Army—pleading for its immediate reduction, as too great an expense and an unnecessary outlay to the Government? But, when an opportunity comes up to place one of his constituents or poor relations in a pleasant and lucrative position, of whose duties he knows nothing, or who may be no more fitted to perform them than a "babe unborn," and that by right belongs, or should be given, to some experienced officer who deserves it through years of patient working and waiting—why is it that the Congressman gets his cries against the Army, and cheerfully, though predicting its immediate dissolution, sacrifices his friend or relation, and greedily obtains for him the coveted position, while the poor Army officer patiently returns to his "waiting," Micawber-like, for something good "to turn up?" The Army is small enough; there are but few good positions to be attained; promotion in the regular Line is slow; why, when there is a chance occasionally for a few deserving men to be rewarded, should civilians step in? What if they did serve during the war? Most of our officers have served continuously both during and since the war.

The "Line" will bear the new appointees no grudge, for the officer is also a gentleman; but I do think that Congress, and above all the War Department, should look out for the interest of its most abused but indispensable corps.

If the appointments to staff positions were made from officers who have for years filled the positions of A. C. S. and A. Q. M., and thus accustomed to disbursing large amounts of money, it would be a guarantee that the duties would be honorably discharged, and we would see no more paymasters cashiered and sent to the penitentiary for embezzling Government funds.

In conclusion I would say that our Army cordially supports Congress; right or wrong its first duty is to "obey orders." Why then in common justice, can not Congressmen find positions enough in civil life for their friends, and leave to the officer of the Army what legitimately belongs to him—one chance in a life time, as a reward for a life time spent in the service of his country!

"ONE WHOSE HEART IS IN THE LINE."

## GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S RECOMMENDATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: By referring to your JOURNAL under date of Dec. 12, 1874, I see that the commander of this Department advocates an increase of pay for the sergeants of the Army. This is a step in the right direction, and if carried out will do more towards promoting its efficiency, elevating its moral tone, and producing that *esprit de corps* so much needed, than all the legislation which has taken place upon the subject for the last twenty years. It requires something more than a well-fitting coat and a pair of bright stripes to fill these positions; hence the trouble experienced by company commanders in finding suitable men. Men for these positions should possess tact, decision, good judgment, and sufficient discrimination to enable them to form a just opinion and firmness to act upon it without fear or favor; and such men cannot be induced to accept the responsibility which these positions compel them to assume for the small increase of pay over the privates allowed for the performance of these duties. By increasing the pay of the non-commissioned officers, you induce men possessing the necessary qualifications to seek these places, and to help to make this Army what it should be, the pride of every American citizen. You induce him to attend properly to his duties, and to see that those under him do the same. You show him that his services are recognized, and that the Government is anxious to retain him by paying a fair equivalent. You lay it in his power to provide for the future, thereby enabling him to leave the service with sufficient means to become a good and useful citizen; and last, though not least, you lay it in his power to show to the world that he is following a profession that places him on a sure road to wealth and prosperity.

REFORMER.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYOMING TERR., Feb. 1, 1875.

## A CONTRIBUTION TO THE RIFLE TEAM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Not being able to make a string of "bull's-eyes" at 1,000 yards, I shall not be able to contribute in the manner I should most desire to the success of our "American Team" abroad, but as I desire to contribute something besides good wishes for their welfare, I beg to enclose \$5 in behalf of the "Rifle Match Fund." It occurs to me that there would be no impropriety in inviting our military readers to contribute to this fund, and if every officer of the Regular Army who reads the JOURNAL would contribute a dollar or two, it would, in conjunction with the anticipated profits at the Academy of Music, provide ample means for the creditable outfit of the "Team."

Yours, truly,

## INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Will some member of the Engineer Corps be kind enough to inform me why it is that they are so constantly changing the vessels in which the cadets of their corps make their annual practice cruise. Is not an engine an engine? What difference does it make whether it be in one kind of ship or another? Why do they not adhere to some particular type of vessel in the same manner as the line does to the *Constellation*, and would not greater method and uniformity in the style of instruction be obtained by so doing?

OBSERVER.

## THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE Honorable Mr. Stannard, of St. Louis, stated recently (See page 8, Congressional Record, Saturday, February 20), that neither the United States Government nor private corporations had constructed jetties in this country, so far as he was aware.

Notwithstanding that Mr. Stannard is not aware of it, the U. S. Government has for nearly 50 years past constructed jetties at the mouths of the rivers emptying into the Great Lakes, and has, in fact, created some forty harbors on our Lakes by jetties aided by dredging, and is now annually applying that system.

Mr. Stannard read a list of some nine or ten rivers in Europe, the channels of entrance to which had been deepened by jetties, the gain in depth varying from 7 to 12 feet, and in one instance, from 13 to 14 feet, and in another, the Oder, 16 feet. This list included the Sulina mouth of the Danube, where the gain was stated to be 12 feet. Mr. Stannard added that his list comprised 19 European rivers where the mouths had been deepened by jetties.

Now the gain in depth at the mouths of the rivers of the Lakes by the construction of jetties aided by dredging varies from 7 to 12 feet, and the number of these largely exceeds the number in Mr. Stannard's list of European rivers.

As examples:

At Chicago, the depth at the entrance was 3 feet; it is now 15 feet, and can be still further increased.

At Milwaukee, it was 7 feet, and is now 17.

At Racine, it was 2 feet, and is now 14 feet.

At Michigan City there was scarcely any water, about 1 foot; it is now 12 feet.

At Erie, there was 3 feet; there is now 15 feet.

At Buffalo, the depth was very small; there is now 15 feet.

And at many other harbors similar gains in depth have been secured.

It may be well to note that the rivers named by Mr. Stannard, with the exception of the Sulina mouth of the Danube, empty into the Baltic, a nearly fresh-water inland sea. Two of them, the Niemen or Memel, and the Oder, reach the sea through Sounds called Haffs, the first through the Kurische Haff, the second through the Grosse Haff.

Now at the mouths of these Lake-rivers, the bars are formed by the drift, sand and other loose material, carried along the shore by the waves, and the bars at the mouths of the European rivers mentioned and referred to, including the Sulina mouth of the Danube, are formed chiefly, if not altogether, in the same way, that is, by the waves driving along the shore the loose material of the coast, and filling the openings, such as river mouths, with it. Cases of this kind are properly treated by the use of jetties, and dredging, where needed.

The object of this brief statement is to show that the Government Engineers of this country are familiar with the use of jetties in deepening the mouths of rivers and with the cases where there is no question as to the economy of their application; that is, where the bar is formed by the action of the waves in accumulating the loose drifting material of the shore at the mouth of a river. In the natural condition of this class of bars, the bar remains substantially in the same position, and the distance across the bar from deep water inside to deep water outside, is short, and the jetties are of corresponding shortness.

The case of a delta-river is different; there the bar is formed by the earthy matter brought by the river to the sea, and dropped at its mouth, and the bar is constantly moving into the sea, the shore following it; the distance across the bar from deep water inside to deep water outside is long; as, for instance, the bar of the S. W. Pass of the Mississippi River is more than 7 miles long; that of the South Pass is 2½ miles long. The jetties in such cases must be of corresponding great length.

In case of the drift-bar, when jetties are built the drift accumulates against the jetties on the outside and extends a long distance along the shore, this distance increasing as the drift accumulates against the jetty, and giving an increasing area for the deposit to form in. Hence, not only the original length of the jetties, but their extension from time to time, is moderate.

The bars of the Mississippi river, are but little affected by drift, as the shore at its mouths, as well as its bars, are formed of soft, cohering materials glued together, and not of the loose sandy material, which forms the shores and bars of drift-bars.

The delta-bar extends annually into the sea, rising as it grows, and the jetties must be extended to meet this constant growth and rise.

A very important question in the application of jetties to the mouth of the Mississippi river is, the rate at which the bar will advance into the sea when jetties are built.

Some Engineers are of opinion that, with jetties, the rate of annual extension of the bar will be largely increased, because the width of the bar will be very much diminished, while the quantity of earthy matter added to the bar annually will be the same as before. Other Engineers are of opinion that the bar will advance annually at the same rate with jetties, as it did in the natural state; while others, again, are of opinion that the annual advance of the bar will be less with jetties than in its natural state.

Respecting these three opinions, the first is based upon the determination by observation and measurement of all the physical facts relating to the formation of the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi river that can be observed with the bar in its natural condition. Experimental investigation of the subject can be carried no further except by the actual construction of jetties at one of the mouths. The only experience to be had of the effects of the actual construction of jetties to improve a delta-bar, is that of the jetty construction at the mouth of the Rhone; that experience, as far as it extended, for it was not complete, confirmed the opinion just expressed, that the bar will extend more rapidly than before, and to keep it down, the jetties must be correspondingly extended.

The second opinion is based upon a view of the reforming process of bar-formation which is inconsistent with the known facts of the depositing and erosive action of the current of the river-water.

Those holding the third opinion point to the result of jetties at the Sulina mouth of the Danube as the evidence which sustains their view. But it is now known that the Sulina bar is not a case in point, its bar being a drift-bar and not a delta-bar. All the cases of successful treatment of the mouths of rivers by jetties in Europe and in this country are cases of drift-bars, not delta-bars. In Europe, jetties have been applied to one delta-river only, the Rhone, and that application was unsuccessful. In this country, no delta-river has been so treated.

It is a little singular that in the official reports concerning the improvement of the entrance to the Rhone by jetties, made previous to the commencement of their construction in 1852, the cases of the improvement by dikes and jetties of the entrances to the tidal-bar rivers of Great Britain, and to the tidal and drift-bar rivers of Europe, were cited as examples of what might be expected if such works were applied to the mouth of the Rhone; and the fact that the U. S. Government had by the use of jetties and dredging at the mouths of the Lake-rivers, created a large number of harbors on the Northern Lakes, where scarcely a natural harbor was to be found, was also cited as a strong reason why the same kind of works should be applied to the Rhone. They were so applied at the mouth of the Pass which discharged two-fifths of the volume of the river, the other passes being closed.

When the works were begun in 1853, the bars of the Passes extended annually 76 feet into the sea. In 1873



the bar of the Pass improved, had protruded 6,000 feet into the sea, or at the rate of 290 feet a year; this protrusion having been made where the sea had a mean depth of 60 feet. The depth in 1852 just outside of the bar-crest was 30 feet; 6,000 feet seaward of it, the depth was 90 feet. That is, in 1873, the crest of the bar, with 5 feet water on it, occupied the spot where there was 90 feet water in 1852. The jetties were begun in 1852 with 5 feet water on the crest of the bar; they were finished in September, 1856, with 13½ feet water on the crest of the bar. In 1863 the bar had returned to its former condition of depth, about 5 feet, having in the meantime extended rapidly seaward.

The jetty-system was then abandoned, and the sea-canal commenced. The canal was finished and opened to use in April, 1871, with a permanent depth of 19½ feet.

The jetties at the mouth of the Sulina were begun in April, 1858, their adoption having been preceded by a discussion similar to that which had taken place previously to the commencement of the jetties at the mouth of the Rhone. The mean greatest depth on the Sulina bar in its natural condition was 10 feet; in 1861, the two jetties had deepened it to 16½ feet, which depth was substantially maintained without further extension of the jetties until 1868, when operation was resumed and the jetties extended and consolidated, the works being finished in September, 1871, when a depth of 20 feet was secured, which has been maintained to the present day.

The published authoritative account of the execution of this work shows that the bar was chiefly of the kind designated in this memorandum as drift-bars.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun.)

#### THE NEVER-FROZEN HARBOR.

SIR: The readers of the *Sun* and scientific persons generally may wish to know why New London harbor seldom or never freezes.

The undersigned was stationed at New London for three years in command of the naval apprentice ship *Sabine*. Upon the inauguration of the naval apprenticeship system, it was desirable that a harbor should be found near the great centres of seaboard population in which naval exercises should be carried out all the year round. Under instructions from the then Secretary of the Navy, the undersigned selected New London harbor as the headquarters and depot of the *Sabine*. The winter of 1864-65 was a very severe one. About as much ice formed in that winter as in the present one, and much doubt was expressed about the harbor of New London being always clear. In November, 1864, I moored the *Sabine* between the ferries at Groton and New London, covered the water line with heavy planking and plating, secured a strong boom ice breaker on the bows, and made other preparations to secure the ship for the winter.

The Thames river above New London and beyond Allen's Point is a series of beautiful land-locked bays, completely sheltered on all sides from the wind. Of course, when the few steamers and tugs that ply on the river cease running, the locks soon freeze, and unless broken by steamer remain so till the spring thaw, but in the harbor proper, so far as salt water flows, the water is always clear. The upper ice after the break up seldom gets further than the light-house before it disappears. The *Sabine* harbored in perfect safety in the winters of 1864 to March, 1868. Her boat exercises were never interrupted, nor at any time, for an hour even, was her communication by open row boats with the shore on either side cut off.

A careful examination of the surface water through all these winters established the fact that at the last of the ebb tide in very severe—say zero—weather the temperature would sometimes be as low as 20 deg. Fahrenheit; but, also, when the water flowed the temperature would increase, until at high water or full sea flow the temperature would seldom be below 35 deg., but was at an average of 40 deg.—this when the Sound as far as visible would be one mass of floating ice, often packed as far as Fisher's Island. New London harbor has never frozen; it has been filled with floating ice formed elsewhere, either in the rivers above or drifted in from the Sound. A delicate yacht can lie off Fort Trumbull or the Pequot House all winter with safety.

The warmth of the sea flow shows that an under-current of warm Gulf Stream comes in with the flood. A gale of wind never blows home in New London. It is the best and safest harbor on the coast; and when the race light is finished, and one on Block and Fisher's Islands, ships from sea can find refuge there at all times of day or night, and in every conceivable stress of weather. All the Navy-yards should be centralized there.

R. B. Lowry, Captain, U. S. N.

(From the New York Tribune.)

#### THE SPRING WORK OF THE ARMY.

The Spring opens with an unsatisfactory state of things upon our border. In the northwest the Army has been ordered once more to dislodge the miners from the Black Hills. The present expedition may look for reasonable weather and a fair chance to find whatever frontiersmen may have established themselves in the Black Hills. It is, however, almost impossible that the military authorities can fully execute the orders which it is so easy to issue from Washington. The work of combing the forests to find what gold hunters may be hidden in their pathless depths is enough to require the exertions of ten times as many soldiers as our parsimonious system supports upon the frontier. It is a thankless as well as impracticable task, for it is not supported by public opinion. In every town in the west there is a company either forming or talked about to start for the old-bearing region. Their ideas of the Indian's right to the land are of the vaguest description. The right

of the aborigines has always appeared rather vague when opposed by the white man's right to dig gold where he can find it. It is hard to make the frontiersmen believe that the Government is serious in protecting the savage holders of this desirable land against the whites who could make so much better use of it. Their only thought is to get in and go to work. They are ready to defend themselves against the Indians, and they imagine they are very reasonable in asking the Army to keep its hands off.

It may be that there is no gold there; but unfortunately the Government has itself given out the impression that there is. The reports of the metallic treasures of the Black Hills do not come from ignorant prospectors or cunning speculators. They were made on the authority of General Custer's expedition, and it seems in the highest degree illogical to the honest miner that the Government should "prospect" the country, report that it is rich in gold, and then coolly announce that it belongs to the Indians, and that no white man shall tread its soil. Nature nowhere abhors a vacuum more energetically than in such a case. If there is gold in the Black Hills, no army on earth can keep the adventurous men of the west out of them, and the Government should lose no time in extinguishing the Indian title to the auriferous lands. If there is none, that fact should be ascertained and published without further delay. The army will do its duty there as it always does everywhere, but it should not be held responsible for the performance of impossibilities.

It is threatened also with a more difficult and perilous tour of duty on the southern frontier. The fringe of lawlessness which seems perpetual on the Mexican border has of late shown signs of agitation more violent than usual. Robberies and murders are becoming dangerously frequent, and every act of this sort committed on our side of the line encourages the Mexican marauders to further depredations. The state of things on the Rio Grande is serious enough under any circumstances, and when we consider that the President has always been anxious for what he calls vigorous measures towards Mexico, it is not possible to deny that we may be upon the eve of events of the utmost importance in the southwest.

Another despatch in this morning's news adds to the gravity of the affair. Rear Admiral Mullany reports that one of the Spanish men-of-war lying off Havana has forty cases of yellow fever on board and another thirty-six. The Collector of Customs at Key West telegraphs that there have been three cases there, but thinks there is no necessity for any excitement. One case, carried from a steamboat into "Happy Hollow," laid the city of Memphis desolate, and all the towns on the Gulf ought to be setting their houses in order to resist the terrible guest at their thresholds. Our Army consists of some 20,000 or 25,000 men. Our readers can judge how far it is capable of performing the duty which threatens to devolve upon it this spring; sweeping the miners out of the Black Hills and fighting the Indians there if a war ensues; conquering and annexing a part of Mexico; keeping the carpet-bag governments in possession of the South, and carrying on a campaign against pestilence. We believe that it would win a great deal of glory even in such an unequal fight; but what would be left of it after the season is over, is another question.

(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

#### THE NEW BAYONET.

We have already directed public attention to the very important improvement proposed by Colonel Edward Rice, United States Army, in the armament of our national troops. This improvement, generally known as the Rice bayonet, has now been subjected to severe test by the General Commanding the Army, the Board of Breach-loading Small Arms at Springfield, the Ordnance Corps, the officers of the Third and Fifth Regiments of Infantry, and others, with a result as embodied in a full report just issued by the Ordnance Department, which appears to be in every way satisfactory.

The report, on a rough estimate, shows the opinions of fifty-one officers, including Generals Sherman, Pope, and Terry, in favor of the bayonet, and seven, including the Chief of Ordnance, who bases his opinion upon the conflicting vote of the minority, against it. The first objection appears to be that the bayonet does not meet the requirements claimed—this being the opinion of Captain Morris, Third Infantry (now of the Eighth Cavalry), who says that it took his men forty minutes' incessant labor to do what the inventor claimed his improvement could accomplish in four. Against this opinion may be placed the possibility that the gallant captain's men might have been troubled with a hereditary prejudice against digging, a peculiarity not uncommon with old soldiers. Another objection is that it is not handsome—this of course comes from a dress parade man. One colonel holds that it is too short, but then we have Colonel Hagner, Ordnance Corps, who votes against the trowel, but is in favor of the old tissue-cutter, recommending that the latter be cut down to a blade of about twelve inches in length. The Ordnance officers generally favor an earth-trowel with a wooden handle, to form part of the soldier's regular equipment. The principal objection, however, is that urged by Lieutenant Campbell, Fifth Infantry, that as an offensive weapon it is not equal to the bayonet now in use. It is unnecessary to repeat the favorable opinions formed upon its merits, by an overwhelming majority. By universal consent they admit its superiority to the old tooth-pick, and we unhesitatingly cast our vote with them.

A trooper of the Life Guards being examined before a board of officers in London as to his opinion of the best style of uniform and equipments to be worn in action, replied that if he had his way he would fight in his shirt-sleeves. The remark was disrespectful but

eminently philosophical. A complete soldier should be a mathematical unit. He should neither carry more nor less than are absolutely necessary to march with, sleep with, eat with, and fight with. Any article over and above that carefully considered quantity is a dead loss to the Government, because the soldier will either throw it away or regard it with feelings of disgust somewhat akin to those of a dog with a tin kettle tied to the end of his tail. This bayonet combines all that seems to be necessary for the purposes of intrenching, thrusting, or cutting, with the addition of the moral effect which its formidable appearance would be likely to produce in action. The Scotch highland regiments are not really composed of larger men than those of an ordinary corps of English infantry, but they look twice as solid on parade, which had its effect upon the great Napoleon himself. The advantages of the Rice bayonet seem to us as plain as a pike-staff, the only objection we can possibly conceive being its shortness of handle, and the necessity for working only with one hand. What soldier of the Rebellion would not have given his last ration, in case of emergency, to have had in his hand, at some decisive moment when shelter meant victory, just such a spade? As for the old skewer, the venerable toasting-fork, the only time in our own experience—extending through eight engagements under that noble old fighter—Phil Kearney—when its use was really felt to be a boon, was during a gallant charge and subsequent impalement of an old sow, who sought the tented field in the interests of her family and commissariat. We regard the new bayonet as the most valuable improvement in modern arms, and we are exceedingly glad to find that the Ordnance Department has recommended the manufacture of 10,000 for issue to the troops. As to their usefulness and final adoption, if properly manufactured, we entertain not the slightest fear.

A DESPATCH from Stockholm, April 2, announces that preparations for the new Swedish polar expedition are actively going on, and are nearly completed. Professor Nordenskjöld will command the expedition. It is expected that everything will be in readiness to enable it to sail from Tromsø, early in June.

COLONEL FROBER, who is surveying to find a water route to connect the Mississippi river with the Atlantic ocean, thinks he finds it between Cairo, Ill., and Darien, Ga. The distance is 1,000 miles, of which 900 are navigable rivers, and for the remaining 100 miles of canal required no engineering difficulties are presented.

A NEWSPAPER despatch from Washington, April 6, says: Under a construction of a late act of Congress it has been decided that General Sickles retains his place on the retired list, and is entitled to pay as a major-general from the date of his resignation of the Spanish Mission.

THE ceremony of unvailing the monument to the memory of the late Emperor Maximilian took place at Trieste, Austria, April 3, in the presence of the Emperor Francis Joseph, the archdukes, the ministers, and an immense concourse of people. Great enthusiasm was exhibited. Speeches were made dwelling upon the merits of Maximilian, and expressing the attachment of the inhabitants of Trieste to the imperial house. The Emperor, who was deeply moved, cordially thanked the people for their manifestations of loyalty.

CAPTAIN JAMES E. EADS will proceed at once to put in operation the jetty system at the mouth of the Mississippi. He received a letter dated United States Coast Survey Office, Washington, March 29, 1875, as follows:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of March 26 is duly received. Immediately upon receipt of your previous letter I took the necessary action to have the survey of the South Pass of the Mississippi begun at once, the surveying department deciding that the words "as soon as practicable" made the appropriation available upon the passage of the act. One vessel, with two parties on board, will probably begin the survey this week. Another vessel sailed from New York three days ago, with two other parties, and will probably arrive at the South Pass and be ready for work by April 15. The survey will be executed as rapidly as due accuracy will admit.

C. P. HALLERSON,  
Superintendent United States Coast Survey.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL O. A. MACK, in charge of the national cemeteries, was to leave Washington this week to inspect the new headstones recently erected in the national cemeteries at New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Natchez, Vicksburg, Brownsville, and Port Hudson. The contractors for the new headstones are pushing forward operations as rapidly as possible, and it is expected that the whole work will be completed by the 1st of November next. In the cemetery at New Orleans about 12,000 have been put up, at Baton Rouge 2,900, at Natchez 3,000, at Vicksburg 6,000, at Brownsville 2,600, and at Port Hudson 3,700. There are about 8,000 more to be erected at Vicksburg; but all will be in place within the next month or six weeks. The whole number of headstones for all the national cemeteries will be about 255,000, of which 105,000 are for the graves of the unknown. They are all to be of marble with the exception of those in the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg, Va., which will be of granite. The appropriation for the ordinary care and repair of the national cemeteries, made at the late session of Congress, was \$150,000, and a portion of this sum will be expended on suitably inclosing those cemeteries now surrounded by wooden fences. Proposals for the erection of brick and stone walls around the cemeteries at Glendale, and Seven Pines, Va., have already been invited, and its work will be completed this summer.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**—On Friday April 2, this regiment held its first battalion drill of the season as a regiment, with eight commands of sixteen files each. As usual in this command it was formed for drill with bayonets fixed. The first part of the drill was in column of fours, marching to front and rear, in quick and double time, to steady the men to their work. Close columns to and on the left, were then formed. The battalion was then played into close column from line on first and fourth divisions, right and left in front, the deployments being executed in quick and double time with the best results. The Twenty-second is the only regiment in the city that has any advantages for the double time movements, and it makes use of them in the best style, the only fault observable being that the double step is contracted in length. The close column of divisions was broken to the flank and marched round the room, changing direction several times, in the same manner as that noticed in the last drill of the left wing. The size of the battalion—just twice that of the battalion in the wing drills—made the manoeuvring more difficult, as the armory drill-room, though sufficiently large for most purposes, is cramped for a full regiment. A great deal of space is wasted by the stairs to the galleries in the corners, and two unsightly clusters of posts in the middle of the room to support the heavy—and at the same time weak—roof truss, help to spoil the effect of an otherwise splendid drill-room. The same movements common in the wing drills, namely, playments and deployments of close columns, and the changes of direction of the same, were then executed in double time, all well and accurately performed. So far, the drill had been quite handsome. The next movement was to form single rank by fours right, being in close column of divisions right in front. This was the first new movement attempted, and a little confusion ensued, the captain of the first division not understanding the movement, and dressing his division to the right instead of left flank. The colonel determined to repeat the movement to get it correct, but in order to do so, it was necessary to form double rank again. In this formation he made a mistake which induced some confusion. The front rank men being on the right, according to par. 543, the order to form double rank should have been "fours right," the men closing in on the leading four. Instead of this the colonel ordered "fours left" so as to close on the rear-most four, which brought the rear rank in front. This caused confusion when they wheeled into line again, from the invincible habit of soldiers to stick to what they think their proper places, men changing from front to rear. This movement was repeated twice with the same results. Colonel Austen, in the drill of the Forty-seventh recently noticed, tried the same single and double rank extensions in column of companies, but he stuck to the tactics, kept his front rank always in front, and escaped confusion thereby. Some marching in column of fours and practicing of the Austen form of review for limited space closed the drill, and the regiment broke up, to reform for dress parade. The latter would have been a very fine sight but for the loud applause of the spectators, which drowned the commands of the adjutant after sounding off, and spoiled the beginning of the manual. If there was any hope that our remarks would influence the conduct of spectators at drills, we should be inclined to speak severely about this same applause business. It has spoiled many a drill and parade, and we are sorry to say that it is generally started by members or ex-members of each individual regiment not in the ranks, who attend drills as a sort of volunteer "claque." A little reflection would convince these gentlemen that applause from them is entirely uncalled for and in bad taste. No regiment should blow its own trumpet. Self praise is the poorest of all recommendations, and praise of any regiment from a member or ex-member can never be disinterested. The applause is seldom judicious, and frequently pernicious. At the beginning of this drill season, the "claque" used to stamp and applaud for the loudest bang in ordering arms. It seems to have got over that now. At present its efforts are mainly directed to encouraging the advance in line, especially at a double quick. In the drills of one regiment at the arsenal this "claque" business at the advance and retreat in line has become a perfect nuisance. In the armory of the Twenty-second it is mitigated by the size of the armory drowning part of the noise, but it is always disagreeable. It helps the "play soldier" impression, and ought to be discountenanced by National Guardsmen, for without their help it would soon cease.

On Monday, April 5, the regiment assembled in full uniform, with the great band, for review by General Ward, a promenade concert and a dance. The whole of this undertaking from first to last, was carried through in the best manner, and was by far the handsomest ceremony and most pleasant reunion that we have yet seen this winter. In the first place everything was on time, the arrangements were perfect, there was no confusion, and the great size of the armory prevented the crowd from being oppressive, although the number of people present could hardly have been less than a thousand or twelve hundred, exclusive of soldiers, band, etc. The regiment paraded ten companies of sixteen files, with some fifty in the band. The ceremonies commenced with a dress parade, the line being bent at a right angle on each flank, owing to the numbers present and the confined space available for manoeuvre, in consequence of the crowd round the room. The manual of arms during parade and review was only fair. It is in the third motion, that of dropping the hand by the side, that the Twenty-second lacks unity, and the wearing of white gloves and a dark dress emphasises the defect. Otherwise the manual was good. The order arms was excellent, the best we have yet seen in any regiment. It sounded hardly as loud as that of some companies we have seen elsewhere, but was complete in its unity. The review was conducted according to the form for limited space. The passage by companies was good. That by divisions was in several instances loose and wavering. Here again the "clagues" helped to spoil it, making such a noise as to drown the band and spoil the cadence of the step. The review was given to General Ward, who was present with his staff in full uniform. After the review, the companies were dismissed, and the band concert began, the people promading round the room. At this late day it is not necessary to say anything in favor of the band of the Twenty-second. The name of Gilmore is now a sort of household word throughout the United States, and the band which he leads is unequalled on this side of the Atlantic. Its prominent characteristic as developed in this concert was that careful restraint of power into sweetness which marks everything in art which is really great. We have never heard so large a band which made so little noise. The main work of the leader seems to be to restrain the power of the instruments to proper limits, and the reserve of strength which becomes available for the grander passages is completely satisfying. It never sounds too loud nor too low, but quite fills the idea of a perfect band. The first piece played was that renowned overture of "Don Giovanni" always new, always sweet, never surpassed. It could hardly be believed were it not heard, how in a military band, wood could be made to supply the place of strings without a sense of loss. For this piece alone the band deserves the greatest credit.

The second, third and fourth we did not like so well. They were perfectly rendered, but the music sounded poor and tame after "Don Giovanni." The selections from "La Fille de Madame Angot" especially sounded contemptible from such a band. It was like setting Hercules to his spinning. Arbuckle's cornet solo with variations on an air of Hartman's was amazingly difficult, and perfect in execution. It would have been much more pleasing, however, had the air been one of those familiar strains which touch every heart from association. The last piece was like the first, a gem, and perfectly rendered. It was the Fest March and Chorus from Wagner's "Tannhauser." Whatever fault may be found with Wagner for his intricacy and frequent parade of difficulty, the presentation of his music by Gilmore's band is enough to reconcile his most prejudiced opponent to his school, certainly that of the grandest and most massive music yet put forth on the operatic stage. The passages for the heavier brass instruments that opened and closed these selections were overpoweringly grand, and the light and sparkling song in the body of the composition which we remember, years ago, first hearing from the lips of Carlotta Patti, is of the very perfection of playful contrasting beauty. It was quite a noticeable fact, as showing the generally correct taste of a large audience, uninfluenced by interest, that the warmest applause was bestowed on the best music all through, the Wagner piece nearly drawing an encore, which could not be said of any other except Don Giovanni, not even of the misapplied energy of Arbuckle in his solo. The concert over, dancing commenced, and continued till late. The entertainment, all in all, may be pronounced as near perfection as is possible with the chapter of accidents always open. It reflects great credit on the regiment in every respect.

**FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.**—This regiment, composed of eight companies, located at Syracuse, before and during the war had a reputation as one of the best disciplined organizations in the State. For a few years past it has fallen to a very low state, from the laxity of its commanders, and the general lack of morale and tactical knowledge among the line officers. But within the past few months it has picked up decidedly. This has been accomplished by sheer hard work on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Goodrich, Major Griffin, and one or two captains—all of whom are old soldiers—and of Adjutant Randall, who has received a West Point training. Still the discipline, with the exception of two or three companies, is very far from perfect, owing mainly to the indifference and inefficiency of the late colonel. Company I, Captain H. W. Clarke, is the only company which has kept up its weekly drills during the season, besides doing its work in the wing drills. No other companies have had any particular training during the season, except in the wing drills, while one or two companies have failed almost constantly even to put in an appearance on these occasions. Wing drills have been kept up during the winter, with Major Griffin as instructor, and although not as well attended on the part of some companies as they might have been under more favorable auspices, they have occasioned a very marked improvement in discipline, which is more perceptible in the right wing than in the left, for obvious reasons. The last drill was that of the right wing on Friday evening, the 2d inst. This wing is composed of Companies F, A, I, and C. The first had not an officer or man present, which has been rather the rule than the exception, with this company. Company A, under command of an old regular cavalry soldier, was represented by but four musketeers, an unusually small number. The other two companies turned out about twenty musketeers apiece, which has been about the average number at these drills. The drill opened by formation of the line under direction of the Adjutant, at which occurred a decidedly ludicrous reversion of position, which, had it happened the evening before, would have passed for a pretty good "April Fool." The place of formation was indicated in the usual manner, by posting markers, etc., but in an unusual position in the drill room, for the purpose of giving a little practical lesson to the captain of the color company (C) who, although he has been an officer in the regiment a number of years, and one of the most zealous withal, frequently commits errors during the drills, and particularly formations. He did what it was anticipated he would. Marching his company in single rank by the left flank, he passed along the front of the markers, and promptly halted and faced to the rear, dressing to his right—the left of the line as marked. The captain of the next company (I), who was an officer in command of a company during the Rebellion, but who has but recently renewed his military life in the National Guard, and has not the new commands as yet completely at his tongue's end, brought his company on the line from the right in column of fours left in front. Arriving at his position, and being hurried up somewhat by the Adjutant—who was anxious to turn the wing over to the major commanding, before the Captain of Company C should discover his blunder—and just a little puzzled by the performances of the left company, inadvertently gave the command "Fours left," instead of "Fours right," thus facing his company also to the rear. But before dressing, he discovered the funny situation, and promptly faced his command about and dressed to the left. The single set of fours which formed Company A, was about to follow the example of the others, but being at the right, and directly under the eye of the Adjutant, who was somewhat nonplussed at the ridiculous turn his experiment had taken, was faced by him to the true front when it reached the line. This little episode over, and the companies straightened out, the command was equalized into three companies of eight files front each, and the drill proceeded. A number of battalion movements were gone through with but few errors, and those of minor importance.

The regiment has just acquired a new Colonel, Nicholas Grumbach, Colonel of the late One Hundred and Forty-ninth regiment, N. Y. V., who is a man of prompt and decided character, with considerable military experience under the old regulation tactics. He has taken hold energetically, and evidently "means business," and intends to make the company commanders come to time, which is a thing they have not heretofore been in the habit of doing. The indications are that the Fifty-first will very soon recover a great deal of its lost prestige; but it will require a good deal of hard work, and a considerable weeding out among the line officers, to accomplish it. Even as it has been, it made the best appearance of any battalion on the plural review by Governor Dix, October 9 last. It has now the advantage of one of the largest drill rooms outside of New York city, and a very fine armory, which is yet in a quite unfinished condition.

**NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**—The regular monthly directors' meeting of this society was held at the association office, 93 Nassau street, General Shaler, President, in the chair. Present, Generals Woodward, McMahon, Knox, and Dakin, Colonel John Bodine, Major Smith, and Captain Fulton. The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports presented nothing of special interest, the balance on hand in the treasury being reported at \$1,931.36. The Range Committee reported that they had made a contract with Patrick Rooney to erect a stone wall on the top of the embankment at Creedmoor ten feet thick and ten inches thick, to stop stray bullets, said wall to cost \$1,523.75. The Com-

mittee also asked for sufficient young trees to plant out the present spring to complete the range according to original design. Referred to Finance and Range Committees with power. The Prize Committee submitted three modifications of a design for Life Member's Badge, one in silver, one in blue enamel, one in silver with a bronze musket across the face of it. Finally referred back to try the effect of putting the musket on the bar above the badge itself. The design is one of those ten pointed stars so common of late years in badges of all kinds, with the letters N. R. A. on three of the rays or arms. The bar or keeper has the words "Life Member" on the face. General McMahon, from the Joint Committee on International Match, reported the probable net results of Saturday's entertainment at the Academy of Music at about \$4,000, but was not yet prepared with exact figures, as the accounts were not fully made up. The Committee on Targets, through Captain Fulton, then reported verbally in favor of changing the targets at Creedmoor to those in use at Wimbledon, as far as the shape and painting was concerned. General Shaler objected to a verbal report, and directed Captain Fulton to write out a resolution, which was put and carried soon after in these words:

"Resolved, That in future the targets now in use at Wimbledon be adopted by this association; provided, however, that at least four of the first class targets be retained in their present form for the use of the men who are to represent this country in Ireland in June next."

While this was writing, Colonel Gildersleeve reported about some advertising on the cover of the forthcoming annual report, and created some amusement by the announcement of offers received. One railway company had offered eighty dollars worth of car fare to Council Bluffs for a seventy-five dollar advertisement; and another gentleman had informed the colonel that if he, the said gentleman, withdrew his patronage from the National Rifle Association—which he would if he did not get the cover advertising—the said association would be practically annihilated. No action was taken on the information, Colonel Gildersleeve being deemed competent to conduct the business as he had begun it. The Committee on Spring Meeting reported the programme lately published by us, which remained unmodified in essentials. The terms of competition for the Leech Cup were strictly defined. It will only be open to native Americans or to members of the Amateur Club, whether foreign born or not, who reside in the United States. General Dakin offered three prizes of the aggregate value of \$100 for Second Division prizes in the Military Match. On motion of General Woodward the dates of matches were modified to read 28th, 29th, and 31st of May, being Friday, Saturday, and Monday.

General Molinoux's resignation was then read and accepted, and a vote of thanks was passed to the retiring director on motion of General McMahon. The question of regiments in arrears for markers at Creedmoor was then discussed, but finally left to the Secretary with power to collect arrears if he can, the State, through Adjutant-General Townsend, having refused to pay for the markers, in the case of regiments ordered to Creedmoor to practice. A committee, consisting of General Woodward, Colonel Wingate and Captain Fulton, was then appointed to revise rules for matches in conformity with the change of targets. On motion of General Knox, General Rathbone, the ex-Adjutant-General, was elected an honorary director. The last business in order was the election of Directors to replace the vacancies made by the resignation of Directors Church and Molinoux. Each ballot was taken separately. Result for first vacancy, nine votes cast, Colonel John Ward 5 votes, Colonel Vose 4 votes, Colonel Ward elected. Second vacancy, nine votes cast, Colonel Gouverneur Morris 6, Colonel Vose 3, Colonel Morris elected. After some loose discussion on the status of those members of the board who are both elected directors and directors ex-officio, the board adjourned without taking any action on the matter.

**NINTH INFANTRY.**—The left wing of this regiment held a battalion drill at the armory on Wednesday evening, March 31, and paraded four commands of twelve files each. The line was formed first at 8:40, there being more than the usual delay. The battalion formed for dress parade, and as several errors were made in the formation—i. e., the third company did not support arms until after guides post, and the lieutenants did not come to the front at rear open order, etc.—Colonel Hitchcock dismissed it, and ordered it to be formed anew. This time all the companies formed line from the left, but as the dressing was done the wrong way it was again dismissed, one company marching off to its former stand between the markers. The line was then formed four times before the colonel was satisfied, and the manual the last time was done fairly. Before dismissing, only one first sergeant out of the four reported correctly, and Colonel Hitchcock directed them to repeat it according to tactics. When officers came to front and centre some of them faced erroneously, the adjutant did not pass to the rear before facing about. This part of the ceremony was repeated until it was in some measure corrected, although when saluting some of the officers did not let their hands remain at the visor till the salute was acknowledged. The line was finally formed for drill at 9:45, and a few minutes devoted to the manual, which was very fair, except perhaps the fix and unfix bayonets, but every file-closer charged bayonets when that command was given. At the command "Close order," nearly all the officers faced about; this was corrected by the colonel, who all through the drill was not afraid to correct anything he observed wrong. The first movement performed was advance and retreat in line of battle, which was indifferently performed, the file-closers and color-bearer not being prompt enough at the command "Fours left about." The next movement was a march in column of fours. This was continued for some time, the commandant halting the battalion twice or thrice, giving instructions, and marching it in the opposite direction. The step at first was not at all good, but toward the last was much improved; when the command was given "Fours left," the battalion formed line with some loss of distance, though not much. The battalion then broke by column of fours from the right to march to the left, followed by a march in column of fours. This was not good, the step being poor and distance lost in column. A repetition of the movement, however, showed a vast improvement. This was succeeded by companies break from right to march to left; this was all very fairly done except the turning, which was somewhat irregular. At the command "Right into line wheel," there was a very wide gap in centre, and three of the guides inverted their pieces, the latter being instantly corrected by the colonel. After another column of fours the order was given "On right into line." The third and fourth companies instead of halting and dressing by fours, executed the "turn" by company. This movement was repeated, and this fault remedied by the colonel; but only one captain halted his first four at the point prescribed by the tactics. On right into line was then tried, but the captain of the right company formed his right in the wrong place, and a gap was made in the line. A second trial had no better success. Right and left front into line were then executed very creditably. Then followed a double column of fours, formed from an L shaped front, very fairly, and the usual fours left, right companies on left into line. This was quite well done, and the double column of



four movement was again repeated, with the deployment on the right. The command was then given "Right of companies rear into column." This was anything but good, the second company especially getting into confusion and crowding on the first. The wheeling into line was very fair, although the guides did not exactly know their duties. This was all repeated, and was done very much better. Companies break from right to march to left was then executed very well, followed by a march in column of companies, in which the fourth company lost distance, but made it up by rapid marching. Otherwise this movement was creditable. After some other movements by company, in which the wheeling was quite good, the battalion was marched in column of fours to the place of formation, brought into line by fours left, and dismissed.

**THE CODE AMENDMENTS.**—The Albany "Sunday Press" has lately taken up the subject of the Code Amendments, and has spoken out very fearlessly and justly against one of those proposed which is absolutely pernicious. The Albany papers in general have been quite bitter in their opposition to the tone of the JOURNAL on the question of National Guard reform, but in the matter of the abolition of the \$1,000 exemption from taxation we are wholly with them. The abolition in the way proposed would be a piece of injustice, involving a positive breach of contract on the part of the State, and that it should have been allowed to pass the Assembly in the form it did without protest was no credit to the National Guardsmen in that Assembly. The measure is one of those things founded on political expediency, which has nothing to recommend it but compromise, and the history of all compromises in the past has been that of final disaster. Certain members, it appears, came up to Albany this year, pledged to attack this exemption clause, and wipe it from the statute book. In country villages, wherever there is a militia company, there are always found people to growl because such and such a neighbor, who is in the militia, pays no taxes on his little house and lot. These grumblers always run to the member. In a company of fifty men the average number of exemptions is not more than six, as a rule, in many companies not a man makes use of his exemption, simply because he is not a land owner. But the exemption, such as it is, is worth to any man who owns the requisite property about forty-five or fifty dollars a year. By the new Code Amendments, if they pass the Senate as at present, this is all taken away. Instead thereof, a man is to receive not quite two dollars a year for an uniform, exclusive of his old five dollars. In other words, the State, if this bill passes, will be put in the attitude of a rapacious usurer, who has trepanned men into an agreement for a certain consideration, and tries to cheat them into taking brass jewelry for the money. Into this attitude have the National Guardsmen in the Assembly who have advocated this exemption, forced the State, so far. It is to be hoped that the Senate will correct the mistakes of the Assembly. If the tax exemption is to be abolished, a quid pro quo should be given to every man in the National Guard in the future, whether he has ever made use of the privilege or not. His misfortune should not accrue to his harm. This compromise with the penurious spirit which grudges all expense to the National Guard will yet end in its destruction if it is carried through. Finally the great question must recur, to be answered as it was answered in 1861, by humiliating disaster. That question is, are our National Guardsmen soldiers? or are they members of a grand social club? Is their occupation that of soldiers and officers in training for war, or is that of certain gentlemen in training for spectacular effect? If the latter, the State of New York pays too much for their amusement; for \$200,000 a year is too much to be squandered on useless parades. Better return to the good old days of General Taylor's funeral, pay nothing, and make the men pay for uniforms, arms, and everything else. If they choose to exhibit themselves, let them pay the piper, like the heroes of the various target companies. If, on the other hand, they are soldiers, the State does not pay near enough, and the attempt to support 20,000 men on \$200,000 a year is simply farcical. Uniforms and arms should be furnished the men, and their only sacrifice should be that of time. That they have always shown themselves to be prodigal with. If the State cannot afford more than \$200,000 a year, cut down the force to 4,000 men, pay fifty dollars a man honestly, and abolish exemption if it is judged best; but never yet was an unjust and rapacious law like the present one passed, without bringing ultimate disaster in its train. With 4,000 men, decently paid for their services, the State would be able to exercise discrimination in admissions. With all the men at the same standard as that now prevailing in the Seventh regiment, it would be a possible training school for real officers. At present it is, as a rule, a sham and a delusion in any such respect. The men think they are learning to be officers. Really, they are learning nothing but how to look pretty on parade. The only exception to this rule is in rifle practice, which, we are happy to say, has been kept, as far as general direction is concerned, principally in the hands of men who have seen service.

**SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—Colonel Clark, in resuming the command of his regiment, issues an order to express to the officers and members his high appreciation of their activity and spirit in maintaining the drill, discipline and reputation of the regiment under adverse circumstances. During the entire drill season the regiment has been deprived of the use of its principal drill-room, and the members have been subjected to inconvenience in their efforts to preserve its military proficiency; yet the regiment has not materially suffered in its numerical strength, its drill or discipline, or its esprit de corps. In commending the devotion of the rank and file to the welfare and interests of the regiment, the colonel also desires to notice officially the able and efficient manner in which the lieutenant-colonel has performed his duties while in command of the regiment. This regiment will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform (white belts) for battalion drill at Tompkins Square, on Thursday, April 22, and on Thursday, April 29. Assembly at 4 o'clock p. m. Sergeant Thomas Clark, Jr., has been appointed first general guide, and William B. Coughtry left general guide. Private Edward M. Leary having been expelled by Company E, the action of said company is confirmed.

The praise accorded in the foregoing order to Lieutenant-Colonel Hyder is well deserved. This young officer, it must be remembered, was placed in command of the regiment this winter for the first time in his life, and has done as well with the different battalions that he has successively commanded and drilled during the season at the arsenal, as the oldest colonel in the National Guard. It is principally owing to his energy that the regiment has not fallen off in drill and discipline during the winter, and he deserves full credit for having brought the Seventh under the new tactics to as high a standard as they attained under the old system.

**CO. K, SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—Sergeant F. M. Johnson has been elected second lieutenant in this company. Corporal Montgomery D. Parker, promoted lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps, has been honorably discharged. An election is ordered to be held at No. 44 University Place, on Wednesday evening, April 7, at 8 o'clock, to fill the office of sergeant,

vice F. M. Johnson, promoted; the office of corporal, vice M. D. Parker, promoted, and such other vacancies as may occur. The recruit squad will continue to drill on Monday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, until further orders. The average attendance at drill during the past season (since October 1, 1874) was 70.23, and the commandant congratulates the members on their improvement in steadiness and drill in the face of great difficulties. With the armory repaired, it is hoped another season will see the command still advancing on the road to excellence. The loss since the first of January amounts to six men, reducing the roll to 95.

**FIRST BRIGADE.**—General Ward, who always likes to have things straight in his command, has lately been compelled to issue a general order prescribing the proper manner of keeping books and records in his brigade according to the Code. This order is remarkably complete, and if it were issued in pamphlet form would no doubt be eagerly bought by those innumerable officers in the National Guard who complain of the bother of books and papers and have continual satirical remarks to make about red tape. The fact is that most of the papers and books used in the State service are designed to afford security for State property and hold officers and men to a proper accountability. Where the papers are kept straight there is seldom or never any trouble in the drill, and an officer whose papers are out of order must be either lazy or incompetent. This rule we have never known to fail in practice. As far as the work is concerned, half an hour every company drill night would keep all the company books straight, and this little tax ought not to be grudged by an officer if he regards the National Guard as a training school for real service. If, on the other hand, he looks on it as a medium for exhibiting himself at stated intervals in fine clothes his books and his drill will be alike nuisances.

**INTERNATIONAL MATCH ENTERTAINMENT.**—The amateur entertainment of Saturday, April 3, was a great success, far more so than most amateur entertainments. There was less awkwardness, less clumsiness behind the scenes, and respectable general acting. Of course an amateur performance for the benefit of others, as in this case, is not one fairly open to criticism, but it may be said that apart from the professional technique which amateurs cannot acquire from lack of practice, the amateurs at the Academy gave the audience a good money's worth. The audience itself was very brilliant, and much more imposing than theatrical audiences in this country generally are. The large number of National Guardsmen, officers and men, in uniform, gave great beauty to the scene, and the toilets of the ladies were all that could be wished. The entertainment consisted of the tragedy "Othello" entirely performed by amateurs, Mr. J. H. Bird being in the title role. Miss May Nunez played Desdemona, and won considerable praise for her rendering. Iago was played by Mr. Thomas F. Clark.

**SIXTH INFANTRY.**—The regimental drill, ordered to take place March 30, was countermanded, and a new one ordered at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, in full dress uniform (blue pants, white belts and gloves), on Thursday evening, April 15, for inspection and instruction. Assembly at 8 o'clock. The following details are for the information of the command: Isaac Eckstein, Company H, to be right general guide, vice Goldsmith, time expired. Louis Hess, Company F, to be left general guide, vice I. Eckstein, transferred. The regular monthly meeting of the board of officers took place at 293 Bowery, on Thursday evening, April 1, at 8 o'clock.

**FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.**—The death of Jacob Renner, second lieutenant Company B, of this regiment, which occurred on Tuesday, March 30, is announced. The commissioned officers of the command are ordered to appear, in full-dress uniform, with side arms, at the Rochester arsenal, on Friday, April 2, at 12:30 P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The Forty-seventh will be reviewed by General Dakin at their armory on Wednesday, 14th.

—Twelfth regiment at the arsenal on Thursday, April 15, in battalion drill.

—The new Thirteenth regiment armory does not look as if it would be ready for occupancy for two or three months.

—The Thirteenth's entertainment at the Brooklyn Academy last week promises to be a great success. Company I have a dance after the performance in the Assembly Rooms.

—The Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, can turn out five commands of sixteen files, but like the Fifth its drill is not all that it ought to be.

—COMPANY D, Seventy-ninth, has challenged the other companies of the regiment to shoot a team match at Creedmoor during the coming season; teams, six men; distances, 200 and 500 yards; shots, seven each range.

—CAPTAIN STORY, of Company A, Twenty-third, has finished his company drills for the season. If all the captains have done as well, the Twenty-third ought to show up well in its battalion drills.

—The Twenty-third is to inaugurate battalion drills at last. On April 9 and 16 the regiment drills at the armory in Claremont avenue between Myrtle and Willoughby avenues.

—The Ransom Guard, of St. Albans, Vermont, which now counts as Company B, First regiment Vermont National Guard, has been invited to attend the Concord Centennial, and will proceed there, with some of the field officers of the regiment.

—The Eighth regiment drills at the arsenal on Thursday, April 22. This is the anniversary of the departure of the regiment for Baltimore in 1861. Division drills will be held in the armory.

—COLONEL WINGATE, President, Colonel Gildersleeve, Vice-President, and Mr. Fairbanks, Secretary of the Amateur Rifle Club, have declined re-election on account of business engagements. Captain Fulton is now President, Colonel Bodine Vice-President, Mr. Coughtry Secretary.

—MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS S. DAKIN has made the following appointments on his staff: Colonel Wm. J. Denslow, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff; Colonel Wm. H. Thompson, Engineer; Colonel John H. Bergen, Judge-Advocate-General; Colonel William F. Swalen, Surgeon; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry A. Meyenberg, Ordnance Officer; Lieutenant-Colonel Thos. Carroll, Commissary of Subsistence; Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin E. Valentine, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Major Henry Arthur, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Robert Herbert, Aide-de-Camp. Four vacancies yet remain to fill.

#### CONNECTICUT.

**FIRST INFANTRY.**—Company F (City Guard), of this command, paraded for dress drill at their armory in Hartford on Monday March 29. Twenty-four files were presented. The company was received by Col. Hudson, after which it was exercised in the school of the company and manual of arms, under command of Captain White. The drill was in every way creditable to the company. A *souree d'armes* afterwards was indulged in, which continued until the milkmen began to make the air musical with rattling of jaws. Company E, Hillier Guard, give their exhibition drill April 15 at Allyn Hall. Colonel Hudson has ordered an officers' meeting next Thursday evening at Union armory, and a battalion drill of Companies A, B, and H, Thursday evening. The First regiment will undoubtedly visit Philadelphia next year. A request from the officers has been filed at the Adjutant-General's office.

**THIRD INFANTRY.**—First Lieutenant Frank E. Henderson, Company C (Norwich), has offered his resignation, which has been accepted and himself honorably discharged from the service. (S. O. No. 24, A. G. O., March 30.)

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

**FOURTH BATTALION.**—The Fourth Battalion of Infantry, Major A. C. Wellington commanding, assembled at Boylston Hall on Tuesday evening, March 30, for inspection. The inspection was ordered for 8:15 P. M., but five minutes before the time every company was in the hall ready for duty. The battalion turned out with full ranks, Company A appearing with three officers and forty-seven enlisted men, B with three officers and forty-four men, C with three officers and forty men, and D with three officers and forty-four men. Adjutant's call was sounded at precisely 8:15, and line formed. This was very well done, but one mistake occurring, Companies B and D coming upon the line with bayonets unfixed. The Fourth is the only Boston organization that has yet formed line properly. Upon the major assuming command, the inspecting officers were received with present arms. It not being possible to wheel the companies at full distance on account of lack of space, the battalion was broken into column of fours, and formed on the left close column of companies. This movement was finely executed, not a mistake taking place. Ranks were next opened, it being correctly done by every company. For some unknown reason the rear rank of the color guard, instead of accompanying the colors to the front, remained in the company. Upon the field and staff and non-commissioned staff taking position, the band struck up, and the inspecting officers—who were Major Bolster, A. I. G.; Captain Frost, A. I. C.; and Captain Hewins, Eng., accompanied by Colonel E. J. Jones, A. I. G. of the division—began the inspection. We were surprised to see the quartermaster-sergeant and hospital steward return their swords at the same time as the field and staff. The major, after the inspection of the field and staff, neglected to bring the men to an "order" before inspecting their dress and general appearance. After doing so at carry, he brought the battalion to an order, but neglected to give the word in place rest. The battalion remained at attention until the first two companies were inspected, when the order was given to the two rear companies by their commanders. During this time the men maintained almost perfect steadiness, and they certainly deserve much credit, it being fully twenty minutes before the two rear companies were given in place rest. The uniforms were found in excellent condition, and arms and accoutrements were fully as well kept. After inspection the companies were dressed separately in the manual, which was well executed. Company A took the lead, the men being slightly more steady, and the motions being executed with more smoothness. Company D did nearly as well, but a bad fault was apparent, in order arms. The men brought their muskets down with tremendous force upon the floor. This should at once be corrected. Companies C and B did well, but the preference should be given to the former, the men being much more steady; Company B showed the presence of more or less new recruits. The drill by company, which next followed, was by far the finest exhibition of the kind we have witnessed for some time, the men were steady, and the setting up excellent. Several mistakes, however, occurred, one of which is constantly taking place in Massachusetts infantry organizations. We refer to the file-closers passing through in wheeling about by fours in column. In drill, Company D was the most proficient, all movements being executed finely; their marching was nearly perfect, distances well kept, change of arms excellent, and alignment the best we have seen in Boston this season. Company A did nearly as well, but the men were not quite as prompt in executing the movements, in several instances distance was lost, and the wheelings were poor. The change of arms was full as good, and the alignments excellent. Company C did well for the short time it was drilled, it having had considerable trouble in regard to the armory. The file-closers and pivots need instruction. This company will undoubtedly improve rapidly as soon as it has a decent place to drill in. Company B did not do as well as either of its predecessors. The non-commissioned officers need instruction; and the men should be drilled in the wheelings, change of arms, and distances. This company has one of the finest armories in the State, and we hope to see much improvement in the future. A battalion drill was next in order, the first movement executed being column of the left close column of companies, which movement was finely executed. Close column on first company, right in front, was also well executed, with the exception of one of the guides, who did not come to support. March in column of fours from close column was good, distances being well kept in spite of the crowded condition of the hall. On left close column of companies from column of fours, left in front was also well executed. Line of battle was now formed, and a dress parade closed the inspection. The dress parade was the finest we have as yet witnessed in the First Brigade, and it would have done credit to veterans. We were unable to detect the slightest error throughout the entire parade, a rather marked contrast, in comparison with certain other organizations.

Taken as a whole, we were much pleased with the inspection and drill of the Fourth. It was far better than any other inspection which has yet taken place. Battery A alone excepted. This battalion, with the exception of a portion of Company B, is composed almost entirely of young men, and it was at once apparent that every man had the interest of the battalion at heart, and was doing his utmost to make the inspection and drill a success. When such a spirit enters into an organization, it is wonderful what it can accomplish. When we look back and see the condition this command was in when the present commander, Major Wellington, took command, we can hardly convince ourselves that this is the same organization. Major Wellington has a command of which he may well be proud, and we sincerely congratulate him and his officers upon passing so fine an inspection. All that the Fourth now needs is to inaugurate a series of battalion drills, and keep up their present high state of drill and discipline.

G. O. No. 6, A. G. O., provides for the issue of descriptive books to the M. V. M.

THERE were no changes for the week ending Saturday, April 3. The drill of the right wing of the First Infantry on the 6th inst. will be noticed next week.

The Boston Herald tells us that "there is considerable curiosity among the militia of this vicinity just at present concerning the identity of the correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and members of organizations criticized by him are anxious to obtain a look at him." We may as well state that the identity of the correspondent is a matter of no concern to any person but the Editor of this JOURNAL. The only point of interest is the correctness of his reports and the soundness of his criticisms.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands.

CONN., April 5, 1875, writes: "What is the position of a captain when he dresses his company after the movement right of companies rear into column? Page 190, section 438, Union's Tactics, reads: 'The captain commands, 1. Four left; 2. March; 3. Company; 4. Halt.' The second command is given the instant the front rank of the rear four has passed the captain nearly one yard, and the fourth as the four unite in line; the guide places his left arm against the breast of the captain, who then dresses the company to the left.' The point I wish to determine is whether the captain steps back two yards before dressing or stands fast. I have contended that in the above movement the captain did not step back, from the fact that when he was to do so it is so stated in the tactics. Page 83, section 300, gives as a general rule, the captain steps back two yards before giving the command for dressing. Having been laid down as a general, it is repeated on page 187, section, 433, par. 4. If intended as a general rule should it be repeated? If there are exceptions, is not the above named movement one of them? ANSWER.—If you will look again at par. 300, you will see that the rule comes in connection with a wheeling by company, and applies in battalion drill only when the battalion is in column. He is only directed to step back in the single case of establishing a guide on the wheeling flank of a company. Par. 433 repeats the rule in the same case. Par. 436 says that the guide's arm is against the breast of the captain "who then dresses his company to the left." Ergo, he need not step back. If he chooses to, there is nothing to hinder him, but it is unnecessary, as the dressing under par. 234, should be instantaneous.



## FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE lately acquired islands of Fiji are likely to be of great service to the British navy. A coaling and provisioning depot will probably be established at Leverka without delay.

AN exploring expedition will shortly leave Marseilles to make researches into the depths and animal organisations of the Mediterranean. Soundings and dredgings similar to those carried on by the *Challenger*, will be made by a steamer specially provided with microscopes, photographic apparatus, and means for preserving new or rare specimens of marine zoology.

AMONGST the latest developments of rascality in the guise of commercial enterprise is the fabrication of sham quinine. The North China *Herald* says that several captures of this precious commodity, which is ostensibly of Paris manufacture, have been lately made by the Chinese customs, and suggests, in the interests of humanity as well as of legitimate trading, that the fact should be made known as widely as possible.

THE Mauser rifle is to be introduced into the German navy. The first division of sailors at Kiel has already received an assignment of 600 weapons, and the same number has been forwarded to Wilhelmshaven for the second division. The old boarding-knife has now been discarded in favor of the side-arm in use in the German army. The naval infantry or marines are also to be armed with the Mauser rifle.

A British Parliamentary paper states that the number of accounts open in military savings banks on the 31st of March, 1874, was 15,227. The balance due by the public at that date was £264,197 1s. 9 3-4d. The deposits during the year 1873-4, and the amount received on account of army charitable funds, amount to £143,066 9s. 10 1-4d., and the withdrawals and the disbursements from the charitable funds amounted to £147,909 4s. 4 1-4d. The total amount of the fund for military savings banks up to the date of the account (March 9, 1875) was £305,512 1s. 6 3-4d.

THE *Invalide Russes* records with pleasure the solicitude evinced on the part of the Russian government with regard to the enhancement of the material comforts of officers in its army. Particular care is being devoted to their material well-being, and comfort is coupled with economy. The last step taken in this direction is to provide for the wholesale purchase of materials used for officers' uniforms—they never wear anything else—which are retailed to them at cost price, tailors' shops being set up in the barracks under regimental control. The saving thus effected is material.

THE Austrian *Zeitschrift für Ingenieur und Architekten* Verein gives a description and figures of a new measuring-wheel, the invention of Herr Rudolph Wittmann, which has been subjected to severe tests over every description of road, and found to be quite equal to good chain measurement in point of accuracy of results. The chief peculiarity in the wheel is the recording apparatus, worked by the axle. It is very simple, easily read, and, it would seem, perfectly reliable. We notice it as possibly this portion might be found applicable to the wheels of military carriages in certain circumstances. A velocipede with the hinder wheel so equipped, in skilful hands, might prove of essential service in reconnaissance.

THE *Annuaire* of the Italian army has been published for 1875. According to it there are three generals—viz., Generals Marmora, Cialdini, and Della Rocca; 44 lieutenant-generals, 89 major-generals, 237 colonels, 294 lieutenant-colonels, 711 majors, 3,334 captains, 4,879 lieutenants, 1,795 sub-lieutenants, and 1,003 cadets. The regular force is 203,858 of all arms, which in case of war may be increased to upwards of 600,000 men. There are 2,510 officers of all grades in the militia, and 1,016 officers are classed as supplementary. On the reserved list there are 67 general officers, 638 field officers, and 812 subalterns. The *Annuaire* states that the number of officers is amply sufficient to command the army when on a war footing.

ACCORDING to the *Revue d'Artillerie*, M. Roux, Director of the Depot Central des Poudres et Salpêtre, has reported that experiments with the calorimeter prove that gunpowder containing eighty-two parts saltpetre, four of sulphur, and fourteen of charcoal, develops the maximum of heat. Trials of this powder against French government gunpowder (seventy-six saltpetre, ten sulphur, fourteen charcoal), and English gunpowder (seventy-four saltpetre, 10-5 sulphur, and 15-5 charcoal), all three samples manufactured at Esquerdes, showed that powder developing the maximum of heat gave velocities sensibly inferior to those of the other two.

THE Belgian *Times* says a company has been formed in Brussels for the purpose of organising an international exhibition of life saving apparatus, and also to form a congress to be held with a view of considering the best means of encouraging the invention of such articles. Among the members are the King of the Belgians, the Comte de Flandre, M. Aaspach (burgomaster of Brussels), and most of the members of the Belgian Senate and the House of Representatives, also the Archduke William of Austria, M. de Keyser (president of the Belgian Charitable Society of London), and Baron G. Rothschild.

The shares of the company are 200f., and each holder of a share is allowed to attend the meetings of the congress, if holding five shares to become members, and of ten shares, is given a free entrance to the exhibition.

PROFESSOR CARPENTER, continuing his lectures on the cruise of H. M. S. *Challenger* before the Royal United Service Institution, referred at some length to the efforts made in years gone by to ascertain the temperature of the water at the bottom of the sea, and remarked that the soundings taken by the *Challenger* had confirmed the idea he had entertained for many years, viz., that the water of the Polar Sea contracted down to freezing point, and that it was heavier at 28 or 29 deg. than at any other temperature. This water, being heavier than equatorial seas, flowed at the bottom of the warmer water, and at a depth of 100 to 400 fathoms under the equator the water was colder than it was on either side of the equator. The flow from the Antarctic was considerably greater than from the Arctic seas, owing to the fact of a huge bank between the Faro and the Orkney Isles, which impeded the flow of the water from the north. One fact was proved by the *Challenger* which was remarkable, and it was that in the Atlantic the temperature of the water at the bottom of the sea fell as the equator was approached, and that was caused by the Antarctic flow. The learned professor then proceeded to refer to soundings taken in different parts of the world, which showed that the water at either a greater or lesser depth was of the same temperature; and this, he contended, bore out his theory that there was an underflow of water, principally coming from the Antarctic. He detailed the progress of the ship, and remarked that the deepest sounding yet taken was off Bermuda, where the water was found to be 2,800 fathoms deep.

THE *Thunderer* is fast approaching completion at Portsmouth. Having been constructed subsequently to her sister monitor, the *Devastation*, several improvements have been introduced into the original design. The number of turrets is the same in both vessels, but while those of the *Devastation* carry each two 35-ton guns, the fore turret of the *Thunderer* is intended to carry two guns of the enormous weight of 38 tons, the armament of the after turret being in every respect the same as in the elder vessel. The colossal size of the guns and their appurtenances, and the additional power which is required to work them, have rendered it of the utmost importance to ascertain whether the manual labor which is now required to fight them could not be superseded by mechanical agency. With this purpose in view, Sir William Armstrong's hydraulic gear is being applied to the fore turret of the *Thunderer*, and if it prove successful it will no doubt be applied to the after turret as well, according to the London journals. The gear has already been privately tested, but as the guns have not yet been mounted, the experiments were limited to the working of the apparatus itself, without reference to its ultimate application. The guns, however, are expected to be in their places this week, and as the main machinery of the ship is being vigorously pushed forward, it is anticipated that the hydraulic gear will be practically tried at Spithead by the end of the present month. The *Thunderer* is the first vessel to which Sir William Armstrong's invention has been applied, and if it fulfills all the expectations of its inventor a great revolution will be inaugurated in the armament of heavy iron-clads. In the *Devastation* some sixteen men are required to run the guns in and out, but in the *Thunderer* the mere movement of a lever will perform the same duty silently and with greater expedition. The gear also lifts the shot, rams it home, and raises the gun for muzzle pivoting. Under the old system this latter result was accomplished by elevating the guns on high and cumbersome carriages, but with the hydraulic gear the slide, carriage, and gun are lifted together. Indeed, the whole process is as near as may be automatic. First of all, the 700 lb. shells having been brought from the magazine and ranged in the racks running along the sides of the ship, they are placed—or, rather, forced, for here again the force employed is mechanical, and not manual—upon a trolley and propelled along a railroad until it reaches the lift. No sooner is the trolley with its burden wheeled upon the lift, in much the same way as a locomotive is forced upon a turntable, than the lift rises to the level of the gun, and the shell is forced home through a tube by a hydraulic piston or rammer. The turret is revolved by a special engine, as in the *Devastation*, the hydraulic force being limited to the loading and working of the guns. The power is generated by a small engine below deck acting upon a couple of cylinders below the turret, and which can be worked up to a pressure of 700 lb. to the square inch. The new gear has also the additional advantage, which will be of supreme importance in action, that it affords two ports of loading, one on the starboard and the other on the port side, so that from whatever direction the enemy approaches the guns can be charged at right angles with the line of fire.

IN a lecture by Mr. W. H. White, Secretary to the Council of Construction, delivered at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, the lecturer showed how, apart from violent blows or shocks of the sea upon a ship, and without any great apparent alteration in the surface level of the water, the very existence of

wave-motion in the sea must produce rolling. In short, the wave motion corresponds to an oscillation through a certain range, and in a certain time, or "period," of the direction of the fluid pressure; and this variation in direction produces a tendency in the ship to move instantaneously towards what is her "virtual upright." The period of oscillation of the ship—that is, the time she occupies in swinging from port to starboard—in still water governs the rate at which she tends to move; and so, according to the ratio which her period bears to the wave-period, may the accumulation of motion be expected to be. Suppose three ships of different periods to be floating amongst Atlantic storm-waves about 600 feet long and 30 feet high, the period of these waves being such that about five to six seconds would elapse between the passage of the crest and the succeeding hollow past an observer, the American monitor, *Mianotonmah*, with her period of about two and a half seconds, would move so quickly as compared with the waves that she would keep her deck almost parallel to the water, and so ship but little water when broadside on, although so low. To people on board she would seem remarkably steady, but really would be swinging through some fifteen degrees or more once in every five or six seconds, and would be a most untrustworthy gun-platform. The slow moving *Sultan*, on the contrary, with her period of nearly nine seconds, would not oscillate quickly enough to accompany the waves, but would keep nearly upright, and be a steady gun-platform. The *Prince Consort*, or *Lord Warden*, standing between these extremes, and having a period of five or six seconds, would just keep time, or "synchronise" with the wave-oscillation; each wave would give them a fresh impulse, and so they would roll very heavily. Such teachings of science are verified by observation. The *Prince Consort* class have an unenviable reputation as heavy rollers; the *Sultan* is a model of steadiness and good behavior; and the *Mianotonmah*, when crossing the Atlantic in 1866, according to Captain Bythessa, who took passage in her, rarely had the sea make a clean breach across her deck when broadside on to a regular and well-defined swell. Such a verification, as the lecturer pointed out, is most encouraging to confidence in the teaching of theory. Mr. White illustrated deductions by simple experiments. A heavy pendulum, capable of sustaining its motion, represented the wave oscillations, and to its bob several other pendulums were hung in succession. When the suspended pendulum was short and quick moving as compared with the wave-pendulum, the two hung nearly in line—that is, the short one nearly kept pace with the wave-pendulum, illustrating the *Mianotonmah's* behavior. On the other hand, a long suspended pendulum hung to the wave-pendulum, remained nearly upright, while the latter swung to and fro—representing the case of the *Sultan* or *Hercules*. And a third pendulum, of the same length as the wave-pendulum, swung nearly through the full circle while the heavy pendulum oscillated through small angles—indicating the cause of the heavy rolling in the *Prince Consort*.

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## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

BARRY—CLITE.—On Wednesday evening, the 7th inst., at St. Joseph's Chapel, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Father Cochran, Lieut. EDWARD B. BARRY, U. S. Navy, to MARY J., daughter of Commodore Clite, U. S. Navy.

CHAFFEE—ROCKWELL.—At the First Presbyterian Church, Junction City, Kansas, March 20, by the Rev. J. N. Hays, Capt. ADNA R. CHAFFEE, 6th Cavalry, to ANNIE F., daughter of George Rockwell, Esq., of Junction City. No cards.

DAVIS—QUACKENBUSH.—On March 30, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dwight Bartlett, Lieut.-Comdr. C. H. DAVIS, Jr., U. S. N., to LOUISA M., daughter of Dr. J. V. F. Quackenbush, of Albany.

MOORE—TYLER.—On Thursday, April 1, at Trinity Chapel, by the Right Rev. Bishop Lee of Delaware, ALEXANDER MOORE, U. S. Army, to MARY L., daughter of General Daniel Tyler.